

Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 32.

VICTORIA, B. C., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1901.

NO. 136.

FREE, SEEING

The need of such in Victoria, we have at a large expense fitted up one of the most complete and up-to-date



Optical Parlors In the Dominion, and a Graduate Optician of such experience. We invite all to avail themselves of this opportunity, and have their eyes tested.

Our Optician's Services Are Yours FREE.

Challoner & Mitchell
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS. 47 GOVERNMENT ST.

WE INVITE



The closest inspection of every article of Groceries we offer for sale. In fact, we prefer it. It shows that the customer knows how to buy, and as we keep nothing but that which is right, both as to quality and price, a close scrutiny of our offerings will make great savings for you.

Dixie H. Ross & Co.,
CASH GROCERS.

Elegance and Utility



Make "a good pair to draw to" when shoes are the outcome of the game. You want your foot covering to look well and to wear well. You will search a long while before finding a shoe which comes nearer this high standard than the shoe we sell at \$2.50. Just a little more style and you pay \$3.50. But whatever you buy here, you get good value for your dollars.

THE PATERSON SHOE CO., LD.,
35 JOHNSON STREET.

SPRING

The Trade are invited to call and inspect our many and varied lines of Spring Goods, which we offer at prices that cannot be beaten.

J. Piercy & Co.,
—VICTORIA, B. C.— WHOLESALE DRYGOODS

WALL PAPER SALE

Balance of last year's papers are selling at TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR FIFTY TRADING STAMPS on the Dollar.
This is an opportunity to buy good paper at exceptionally low prices, for we MUST clear out all old stock to make shelf room for new goods, of which we have an immense stock, all at low prices. Add Builders and General Contractors. All

J. W. MELLOR, 76 AND 78 FORT STREET, ABOVE DOUGLAS STREET.

NICHOLLES & RENOUF, LD

Poultry Netting, Garden Tools,
Bone Mills, Lawn Mowers,
Garden Barrows, Paints and Oils.

NICHOLLES & RENOUF, LD.

61 Yates Street, Victoria.

A CHEAP HOME FOR SALE

ONLY \$500. ON EASY TERMS
APPLY
40 Government St. B.C. Land & Investment Agency.

Cheap Building Sites

Lots on Bank street, each 100
Lot on Oswego street, for 200
Lot on San Juan avenue, only 325
Lot on South Turner street, for 500
Lot on Niagara st., near Park, cheap 500
Lot on Menzies street, close in 850
Lot on Harrison street, bargain 900
Lot on Stanley avenue, only 300
Cottages in James Bay from \$350 to 400
6 roomed house for \$1,000; \$100 cash, balance to suit.

Large lot and 7 roomed house for \$1,000.
We have dozens of other bargains, and \$15,000 to loan at low rates. Give us a call and be convinced.

P. C. MACGREGOR & CO.,
Office, No. 2 View St., Opposite Dr. D.

OUR BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

ARE TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.
LOOK AT THESE
HERE ARE SOME GENUINE BARGAINS:

The finest hotel proposition offered for sale. Investigate it.
Three houses and two lots, Spring Ridge \$1,200
7 roomed house and lot, with stable, 1,200
Work street 1,200
8 roomed house (furnished), cheap 1,400
7 roomed house and half lot, centrally located 1,500
Fine large building lot on Rithet street 1,500
Open 10 Acre Building lot on Kingston street. Cheap
Building lots in all parts of the city for sale. Money to loan at low rates of interest. General Agents for Phoenix of Hartford Fire.

Call and inspect our lists.
F. G. Richards,
Manager for
THE VICT. FIN. REAL ESTATE and INS. BROK. CO., LTD.
Office, Corner of Broad and View Streets.

Lee & Fraser,

Real Estate, Fire and Life Insurance Agents.

BARGAIN NO. 2.
David St., cheap lot, \$400.
BARGAIN NO. 4.
6 lots near Jubilee Hospital, for \$75 each.

BARGAIN NO. 1.
\$1,400 will buy a lovely cottage on Rithet street.
BARGAIN NO. 3.
\$500, nearly all paid, small house, on Glenford Ave., for \$1,000.

No. 9 and 11 Tronche Avenue, Victoria, B. C.

MINING SHARES

WATERLOO.

The Waterloo, in Camp McKinney, has made a good strike of from 5 to 6 feet of ore which assays from \$10.00 to \$200.00 per ton. We can quote a few of

Waterloo shares at \$1.
These shares used to sell readily at 15 to 16 cents, and we believe are a good speculation at to-day's price.

A. W. MOORE & CO.,
80 Government St., Next Bank of Montreal.

B. H. Hurst & Co.

Real Estate and Mining Brokers.

Mining Machinery For Sale.

\$600 will buy 1 lot, stable and barn, North Pembroke St.
\$525 will buy 1 lot, Discovery St., near Douglas.
\$1,000 will buy 2 lots in Esquimalt town.
\$1,100 will buy lot in Discovery, Herald or Chatham Sts., above Douglas.
\$1,250 will buy 1 lot, 8 roomed house, North Chatham St.
\$75 down and mortgage of \$475 will buy 1 lot on Parry St.

35 FORT STREET.

J. & J. Taylor's

FIRE PROOF SAFES

And Vault Doors.

J. BARNES & CO., Agents,

115 Government St. Guns and Ammunition

TO LET—Large and well lighted rooms in the new building, 111 Government street, suitable for offices and sample rooms. Apply to John Barnes & Co.

MacLaren's Imperial Cheese.

Hudson's Bay Co's Agents.

Borax Soap

5 or 6 for 25c. on Saturday, at
HASTIE'S FAIR,
77 Government St.

UNEQUALLED FOR BREAKFAST

TRADE MARK

B&K

REGISTERED

ROLLED OATS

The Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Ltd.

VICTORIA JUNK AGENCY

Highest prices paid for old copper, brass, zinc, lead, iron, rubber, rope, canvas, sacks, etc. Blacksmiths and Plumbers' scraps a specialty. Parties waited upon at shop or residence.

B. A. SPENCER, Agent,
80 STORE ST., VICTORIA, B.C.

H. A. MUNN

Successor to
MUNN, HOLLAND & CO.,

FINANCIAL, FIRE INSURANCE AND GENERAL AGENT.

808 BROAD AND TRONCHE STREETS.

HOUE'S STRAIGHT CUT CIGARETTES

MANUFACTURED BY

B. HOUE & CO., QUEBEC

Are Better Than the Best.

Drowned Her Children

Woman's Terrible Crime at Unjontown, Wash., While in Fit of Insanity.

Threw Two Boys and Three Girls Into a Well Thirty Feet Deep.

How a Mob Tried to Force a Confession From a Prisoner.

Colfax, Wn., Feb. 25.—Mrs. Rose Wurzer, in a fit of insanity yesterday, drowned her six children, aged from four to twelve years, at Unjontown, Washington. Two were boys and four girls. She threw them into a well 30 feet deep containing two feet of water, then jumped in herself, and held the heads of the children beneath the surface until all were drowned. Mrs. Wurzer was found alive in the well with her children by the neighbors, who pulled her out with a rope.

Prince's Suicide.
London, Feb. 25.—The Vienna correspondent of the Morning Leader says: "Prince Karl of Croix has committed suicide because he was jilted by a peasant girl."

Charged With Murder.
Chicago, Feb. 25.—A special to the Chronicle from Terre Haute, Ind., says four Russian coal miners will be put on trial today for the murder of two fellow Russians last election day. None of the accused or eye witnesses can speak English. What little information has been obtained from them through an interpreter indicates that they have no conception of proceedings in a court of justice and that they did not comprehend in the least the election of a President of the United States when it was sought to have them cast votes last November.

Cut His Throat and May Die.
New York, Feb. 25.—W. M. Mallett, who attempted suicide by cutting his throat with a razor on Saturday at the home of W. A. Delaney of this city, is lying in a critical condition in New York hospital. He is not expected to recover. Mallett was for thirteen years manager of the Bell Telephone Co. at Rochester, N. Y., and for ten years previously manager of the Eastern Union Telegraph Company at Syracuse. Mallett, tried to end his life because of business reverses, according to William Bronson, a nephew.

Tried to Force Confession.
New York, Feb. 25.—An excited mob in Maitland, N. J., last night hanged Chas. Herbert, a resident of the place, by the neck in an effort to make him confess that he had started a fire which destroyed the business portion of the town on January 27th. Herbert protested his innocence. He was strung up a second time, and again asserted that he was not guilty. This time the torture ceased and the man was taken to jail.

Fight For Life.
Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 25.—The trial of Ernest Hecht for the murder of Mrs. Louis Foster on May 24th, 1900, opened in this city to-day. The woman was found dead with the accused sitting beside her body and a loaded revolver nearby. She had died of chloroform and morphine. Hecht made a confession to the police, stating that they had been in love and agreed to die together. The woman, fulfilled her part, assisted by him, and he tried to summon courage to kill himself, but his nerve failed. At the time of the confession he was anxious to die.

To-day he is anxious to live, and his attorneys will make a hard fight, alleging insanity, hypnotism, etc.

RECORD BROKEN.

(Associated Press.)
Watertown, N. Y., Feb. 25.—Northern New York is in the grasp of a severe blizzard. Snow commenced falling yesterday afternoon, and is still falling. Trains are from one to two hours late. This is the 103rd consecutive day of sleighing in this city, breaking the record, which was 101 days about ten years ago.

THE GLACIAL PERIOD.

Prof. Wright Tells of His Investigations in Asia.

(Associated Press.)
New York, Feb. 25.—Letters have just been received here from the Rev. Dr. Geo. Frederick Wright, the authority on the glacial period and Biblical geology, telling of the results of his search in Asia for evidences that the deluge covered the whole earth. Dr. Wright secured a leave of absence from Oberlin, Ohio, university and sailed for Japan last year. He went at once to Siberia and began his work. His son accompanied him as an assistant. The professor went through Siberia and then to Syria, via the Ural and Caucasian mountains.

In a letter received in New York from him at Jerusalem, Prof. Wright said: "I have travelled 12,000 miles in Asia to find evidence of the glacial period and have found none. There was no general glaciation of eastern and central Asia as there was of America and Europe. But I have found indisputable evidence of an extensive submergence of the land extending to the base of Mount Ararat and that this submergence took place subsequent to the appearance of man on the earth. The Russian geologists have found remains of man deep down in the deposits connected with this period of submergence. The one point of certainty is that since man's appearance there has been a period of instability in the earth's crust in northern and central Asia which shows that the Biblical account of the flood is an entirely creditable story."

The debate over the deluge question has been waged for 300 years, and Prof. Wright's investigations will re-open it with energy.

THE KING ABROAD.

Has Arrived at Cronberg on a Visit to His Sister, the Dowager Empress Frederick.

(Associated Press.)
Frankfort on the Main, Feb. 25.—King Edward arrived here early this morning, and was received by the staff of the British consulate. After breakfast His Majesty strolled about the station platform until Emperor William arrived. The greetings exchanged by the monarchs were most cordial. At 9 o'clock the King and the Emperor boarded a train and proceeded for Cronberg.

At Cronberg.
Cronberg, Feb. 25.—King Edward and Emperor William arrived here this morning and drove in a sleigh to Friedrichsbof, where the Emperor bid farewell to the King and returned to Homburg. The King proceeded to the bedside of his sister, the Dowager Empress Frederick. King Edward remained with his sister a quarter of an hour. It was observed that His Majesty, on leaving, betrayed no special anxiety, and it was deduced that he was favorably impressed with the Dowager Empress's condition. Later there was a luncheon with which 17 persons sat down. Emperor William, who had driven over from Homburg, sat next to King Edward in the centre of a long table.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Militia at Steveston—Immigration of Chinese and Japs.

(Special to the Times.)
Ottawa, Feb. 25.—In the House to-day the Minister of Militia, replying to Mr. Morrison, said that the government was not aware, at the time, that the local militia were sent to Steveston last July.

The government was not consulted. The Minister proceeded to the bedside of the King and returned to Homburg. The King proceeded to the bedside of his sister, the Dowager Empress Frederick. King Edward remained with his sister a quarter of an hour. It was observed that His Majesty, on leaving, betrayed no special anxiety, and it was deduced that he was favorably impressed with the Dowager Empress's condition.

Replying to Col. Prior, Sir Richard Cartwright said that the number of Chinese who landed in British Columbia in 1900 was 4,220 and Japanese 10,510.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said, in reply to E. F. Clarke, Toronto, that Canadian voters were made by Newfoundland to Canada looking to union.

The Premier said that the government did not intend to pass legislation this session making the 24th of May a statutory holiday.

Dr. Borden, replying to S. Hughes, said that the government did not propose to increase the salary of the officer commanding to \$10,000.

R. L. Drury arrived on Saturday, and has commenced to arrange for taking the census of British Columbia.

FLOODING THE MINE.

Water Was Turned Into Shaft No. 6 Last Night.

(Special to the Times.)
Cumberland, Feb. 25.—Water was turned into shaft No. 6 last night at 7 o'clock. The manager thinks the mine will be flooded in three days. No. 6 is closed for the present, and an extra shift is at work in No. 4.

Yesterday Mayor Cartew received a wire from Mayor Gordon, of Kamloops, stating that \$150 had been placed in the Bank of Commerce, Nanaimo, for the sufferers, also one from the Alexandria Orphanage, Vancouver, offering to take children.

Owing to dissatisfaction among the miners the Japs were last night informed that they must keep their relief fund separate from the whites.

TO BE RECALLED.
(Associated Press.)
Berlin, Feb. 25.—The German government has definitely decided to recall the Asiatic squadrons.

The Union Of Churches

Minister Favors Formation of Federal Council of Methodists and Presbyterians.

Movement to Have the Northwest Territories Organized Into Provinces.

Farmer Impaled on Prongs of Pitchfork—Notes From All Parts.

(Associated Press.)
Ottawa, Feb. 25.—Speaking in the East End Methodist church yesterday, Rev. S. C. Hand favored the formation of a federal council of Methodists and Presbyterians as the first step towards the union of these two churches.

Farmer Injured.
Quebec, Feb. 25.—A farmer named Tremblay, living at Straymond, near here, in jumping from a hay loft on Friday alighted on a pitchfork, the prongs of which impaled him, inflicting serious injuries which may cause his death.

Government Lease of Railway.
Toronto, Feb. 25.—A. W. Puttee, M. P., Labor, Winnipeg, in an interview here declares the Manitoba government lease of the Northern Pacific railway means government ownership of railway debts.

Proposed Change.
T. O. Davis, M. P., Saskatchewan, who was in the city on Saturday, said that after the Dominion census was taken a move would be made to have the N. W. T. organized into provinces.

Storm at Halifax.
Halifax, Feb. 25.—A violent snowstorm, accompanied by heavy gale, swept over the city yesterday, doing great damage.

The Outbreak of Smallpox.
London, Feb. 25.—The authorities have requested all cigar manufacturers of the city to not employ any more men from Michigan until smallpox in that state is stamped out. The cases now in the city are believed to have originated in Michigan.

Smelter for Kingston.
Kingston, Feb. 25.—Chicago capitalists are about to erect a smelter here. The capital of the company is \$500,000, the greater portion of which has already been subscribed.

NOTES FROM NANAIMO.

Miners' Union Decide to Retain Check Weighmen.

(Special to the Times.)
Nanaimo, Feb. 25.—The Miners' Union meeting on Saturday night voted \$500 to support the Alexandria miners now out. The union also arranged to take up an extraordinary general subscription in aid of the sufferers by the Canadian disaster. Jas. Wilks, president of the Western branch of the American Miners' Federation, delivered an important address bearing upon the impending question of wages, advising unity and harmony. The union decided by a close vote to retain check weighmen.

The jury's verdict in the inquest on the death of Janz Lahti, a Finn, the miner who was killed at Extension on Thursday, is to the effect that deceased came to death through his own negligence in not spragging the stall, though there was an abundance of timber, and that no blame was attached to the management, who repeatedly warned miners to prop their workings. Inspector Morgan said if he caught any miner working in unspragged stalls he would prosecute him.

There were two more accidents in Extension mines yesterday. One miner had his leg crushed to a pulp, and another had his hand destroyed.

John McCush, one of the best known coal miners in the province, died this morning of pneumonia. He was 45 years of age, and a native of Sydney, C. B. He was a widower, and leaves a daughter aged 14.

CANADIAN DROWNED.

H. Scott, of Owen Sound, Among Those Drowned on the Rio de Janeiro.

(Associated Press.)
Owen Sound, Ont., Feb. 25.—The steward of the wrecked steamer Rio de Janeiro, at San Francisco, H. Scott, whose name appears in the list of the missing, is an Owen Sound boy and son of Robert Scott, who resides on the hill here.

No More Bodies Found.
San Francisco, Feb. 25.—No more bodies of victims of the Rio de Janeiro wreck have been recovered, and it is not expected that any will rise to the surface before next Thursday or Friday. At the spot where the vessel is supposed to lie the water is 36 fathoms deep, which is said to be twice the depth at which divers can work. It is thought by expert wreckers that the bodies of those who went down with the ship will never be recovered.

LEFT ON DOOR STEP.

(Special to the Times.)
Vancouver, Feb. 25.—A baby, nine weeks old, wrapped in an old torn blanket, was "left" on this city's Alexandra Orphanage steps last night.

Bowick, Moreland & Co. have submitted an offer of a large sum for the Goldsmith copper properties on Howe Sound, adjoining the Britannia.



Campbell's Prescription Store

We keep the largest stock of Drugs and Toilet Articles in the province. Prescriptions promptly and carefully executed.

Botha Seeks Terms

Boer General Reported to Have Asked For Meeting to Arrange Surrender.

Proposal to Establish Recruiting Stations in Canada For British Army.

London, Feb. 23.—According to the Weekly Dispatch a special cabinet council was held yesterday to consider a communication from Lord Kitchener, to the effect that Gen. Botha had sent an emissary to the British command with a view of arranging a general surrender. The position of Dewet as a freebooter was a matter of consideration. Lord Kitchener wired for clear instructions respecting the terms of settlement.

Lord Kitchener sent Gen. Botha's offer back, fixing 2 o'clock on Wednesday for the meeting.

Meanwhile the British commander is completing operations by which he hopes to catch Dewet.

Recruiting Depots in Canada.

London, Feb. 23.—Mr. Broderick, the secretary for war, and Mr. Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, are trying to arrange with the Canadian government for the establishment in Canada of permanent recruiting depots for the British army.

In order to prevent the political feeling which such steps might engender in the Dominion, it has been suggested that a new Canadian Regiment be established.

The negotiations between the Earl of Minto, the Governor-General of Canada, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian premier, and the officials in London, are still in progress, without definite results.

Thanks to the excellent record of the Canadian contingents in South Africa, it is believed they constitute an element very necessary in the army; and while the needs of the local Canadian forces are not being overlooked, it is hoped that a permanent supply of Canadians for waging Great Britain's war will eventually be secured.

MANITOBA PROHIBITION.
The Act Has Been Declared Unconstitutional and Void.

Winnipeg, Feb. 23.—The full court judges today handed down their judgments on the Manitoba Liquor or Prohibition act, passed by the legislature last session.

Chief Justice Kilgum, Mr. Justice Bain and Mr. Justice Richards are unanimous in their judgments, declaring the act unconstitutional.

The court holds that the power of the province to pass such legislation does not come within the subsection of section 92 of the British North American act which gives to the province the power to legislate in regard to property and civil rights. The court discussed at great length the question as to whether the province had power under subsection 16, of the above act, which gives to the province the power to pass legislation in regard to matters of a purely local and private nature, within the province. The court held that the enactments contained in the Liquor Prohibition act were more than matters of a purely local and private nature; but interfered with matters of trade and commerce, which concerned the Dominion at large, and in this way infringed upon the powers of the Dominion, in regard to trade and commerce. The act was, therefore, declared unconstitutional and void.

Their Lordships did not think it necessary to consider whether or not the Hudson's Bay company has any special rights or privileges under its deed of surrender.

ELEVEN BODIES FOUND.
Patrol on Look-Out For Remains of Those Drowned Off the Golden Gate.

San Francisco, Feb. 23.—It now appears certain that one hundred and twenty-eight lives were lost in the wreck of the Pacific mail steamer City of Rio de Janeiro.

Some fishermen early this morning found a packet containing the papers of Francis Rooney, among which was the passenger list and a bunch of cancelled passenger tickets, and as there were no names on the list whose cancelled passenger tickets did not appear among those recovered, it is assumed that they had either at Yokohama, Kobe or Honolulu. That they were not on the vessel at the time she went down is certain.

This far only eleven bodies have been recovered, six white, four Chinese and one Japanese.

Survivors of the port Spain has established a patrol along the ocean near Baker beach, and along the bay shore inside Port Point. Thus far his men have picked up four mail bags, one of these near Baker's, and the other near the Port Point life-saving station. The survivors have given orders that all fishing boats must report at the customs house. All bodies brought in by them and all wreckage and floats picked up by fishermen must be accounted for to the officers of the harbor office. In this

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Germans Outnumbered

But They Repulsed a Force of Chinese Troops With Heavy Loss.

The Execution of Officials—Sir R. Hart Protests Against Seizure of Property.

Tien Tsin, Feb. 23.—Several Imperial Chinese troops attacked 500 Germans west of Pao Tiao Fu on February 21st. The Germans were hard pressed, fought a rear action and eventually drove the Chinese back. The Germans had one man killed and seven wounded. It is estimated that the Chinese lost 200 in killed and wounded.

Official circles declare that the fears which are expressed in Washington that Germany's claims for indemnity against China will be excessive are groundless. The amount has not yet been determined upon, but an examination of the claims is going on.

Executions.

London, Feb. 23.—A dispatch from Peking, dated February 23rd, says: "The court's edicts were received today and communicated to the ministers. It fully complies with the punishments originally demanded, except in the cases of Chao and Wang, who were sentenced to be executed by the sword."

Sir R. Hart's Protest.

Peking, Feb. 23.—Sir Robert Hart, chief of the Chinese Imperial customs, has sent the ministers of the powers a strongly worded letter of protest against the seizure of his property to increase the size of the legation's area, which has been taken by Austria, France, Germany and Italy. The last power has taken the ground on which Sir Robert's house was situated. He says it can only be considered Chinese government property in one definite sense, in that during the past twenty years part of his salary as a Peking official has been given to him in houses inside of the government paying in cash. Sir Robert has put money into the purchase of land, in building houses and in keeping them in repair. He considered that having lived there for twenty years he owned the property absolutely.

It is generally understood in the service that whoever has lived long in a house owned it, having purchased it on rent allowance. He says Italy, especially, had suitable grounds, and that he had no reason to share in the general gratis distribution of land for the British legation. Sir Robert also points out to his many years in the service of the foreign powers, and to his having made the customs pay the principal and interest of loans, a thoroughly international service, and that he has paid even the interest on the loans since the troubles began. He thinks he ought to have received more consideration. Gen. Yamaguchi, the Japanese commander, and Gen. Chao, have issued orders permitting visitors, properly accredited, to visit the forbidden city on certain days during certain hours. Foreign generals and their personal friends can visit the city at any time. The foreign ministers consider themselves slighted.

The principal topic, the court's edict regarding punishments, was discussed at yesterday's meeting of the ministers, and today's meeting was short, owing to the Chinese awaiting the full text of the Emperor's last edicts, which, though unofficially reported as absolutely satisfactory, required official confirmation.

A terrible death, says a Vienna message, has overtaken two German tourists, Karl Lauer and Franz Kindinger, who undertook the perilous ascent of Mount Semmering without guides, and with only a summer equipment. On reaching an altitude of 3,000 feet one of them slipped, and both fell together down a rocky abyss, striking the rocks many times before reaching the bottom, where their dead bodies were found, battered out of all recognition.

"Don't Speak"

To the motorman, "is a sign to be seen on the front platform of many cars. It requires all his thought, all his energy and all his strength to pilot his car through crowded streets. The strain tells on him, and some when he gets out of the car, he is 'rattled' and has an accident. The surest way to sustain the physical strength and nervous force required by the motorman is to eat a good meal of food, to keep the stomach in a condition of sound health. When the stomach becomes 'weak,' food is imperfectly digested and the body is deprived of its necessary nourishment. The nerves are 'run down' and the body is weakened. The timely use of Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery when the stomach is 'weak' will re-establish the body in vigorous health. It cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition, nourishes the nerves and purifies the blood.

It is a fact that many men with pain in my stomach so that at times I couldn't work nor eat," writes Mr. Frank Smith of Granite, Chicago, Ill. "I wrote to you about my sickness and was told to use your medicine, which I did with great result. I am now a healthy man and I can truly recommend your medicine to any sufferer."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in paper covers, is sent free on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to pay expense of return and mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

ENGLAND'S TRAVELLING KING.

Edward Seventh's Accession Recalls That He Is Personally Known Throughout the World.

It is a fortunate circumstance, for himself and for the mighty Empire he has been called upon to rule, that King Edward VII has been one of the great travellers of his time. In the Europe of today two other monarchs have travelled widely—and, like His Majesty, more for profit and instruction in the state interests than for mere personal gratification. But neither the German Emperor nor the Czar of Russia has seen so many varieties of races united together by the golden rule of the Crown, as it was the King-Emperor's privilege to have observed, personally and directly, when he was Prince of Wales. A year of travel, says China's wisest statesman, in a little volume just translated into English and published in this country—a year of travel in foreign countries is worth five years' reading about them. The Prince of Wales has both read and seen, and what he has actually seen is the more precious acquisition of the two. This invaluable education of travel, by which, as many ways, was the special care of his revered father, and of the mother to the emulation of whose noble and beneficent example he is about to consecrate his reign.

The King of England was nineteen years old when he went forth on his first foreign journey—if, indeed, we can call the United States foreign—Canada. Those of our readers who can carry their minds back to the years 1860 will remember the newspaper reports of the enthusiasm with which the British Queen's eldest son was welcomed, not only in Canada, but throughout the length and breadth of the great Republic. The feeling of community of race was awakened anew in the breasts of the American people by the presence among them of the heir to the throne of the old land they themselves had sprung from. We have seen how under circumstances of a different order the same feeling has been evoked, and has found pathetic expression in these days of mourning. It is, we must believe, of good omen for the future of the two great representative nations of the Anglo-Saxon race that the King of England is not personally a stranger to the people of the New World.

The year 1862 was the date of His Majesty's next important tour. He travelled, under the guidance of Dean Stanley, through Germany, Italy, Egypt and Syria. The Dean's book on the journey is one of the most charming of his class. A year or two later he visited Denmark, Sweden and Russia. In 1866 he went to Egypt for the second time, and proceeded to Athens and the Crimea. But the most interesting of all his journeys, and perhaps the most important from a political point of view, was his tour to India in 1875. On his way out he called at Cairo for the third time. Landing at Bombay in November of the year, he was welcomed by the viceroy, Lord Lytton, and the people of India. The people of India have a fine talent for ceremonial decoration; but it is probable that even India has never witnessed ceremonial scenes more beautiful than those of Bombay—and, above all, those of Benares, the Holy City of Hinduland—in which the King of England, the Prince of Wales and the Prince of Wales's son, the Duke of Cornwall, were present. The Prince's visit to the great dependency that some day was to constitute his Eastern empire was in a special sense of national as well as of domestic interest. The parliamentary vote of £100,000 to defray the expenses of the Indian tour was an act of the highest wisdom. To his journey in after years—indeed, to his journey in after years—his Majesty's visit to India was a landmark in the history of the British Empire. In fact, the King of England has seen almost as much of his enormous empire as Hadrian, the travelling Emperor of antiquity, saw of the Roman world. The Roman ruler's ambition and ideal was not to conquer more territory, but to consolidate what he possessed, and with the instrument of Roman culture, to raise his subject races to a higher level of humanity. What ever else the immediate future of the British Empire is to be, it will be a future of effort at consolidation. That the effort will receive His Majesty's strongest sympathy and encouragement we make no doubt. This task of consolidation is the most important of his reign. It is the greater "burden" of his heritage. For his share in the performance of this task he is richly endowed by knowledge of the world, by a genial and generous temperament, by unfailing tact and a strong sense of duty, and an intelligence practical and alert—London News.

THE IRISH HEDGE SCHOOL.

The educational structure for which, taking advantage of the toleration of government, the hedge schoolmaster now abandoned his hovel, and established a very humble one of its kind. The peasantry, animated by the strong Irish love of learning, built it for him—just as in modern days they assemble and build huts for evicted tenants. It was not a very formidable undertaking. A deep, dry ditch or trench by the roadside was usually selected for the site. At the side of the trench an excavation was dug, and the requisite area was dug, so that the clay bank formed three sides of the inclosure; this saved the trouble of building walls. Then the fourth side, or front side wall, with a door and two windows, was built of green sods laid in courses, while similar sods raised the back to the required height and pointed the gable ends. Young trees and wattles cut from the nearest wood and bound together with straw ropes and withered the roof timbers. Over those were spread brambles, then came a layer of "scares," or slabs of healthy bog surface, and over all a thatching of rushes. The earthen floor was paved to an approach to a level, the rubbish cleared away, and a pathway made to the public road. There was your hedge school-house, ready for business.—From Donaghoe.

B. C. IN LONDON.

The editor of the British Columbia Review and North American Mining Journal writes as follows: We have decided to inaugurate a new feature in connection with our Canadian Bureau, and we are now prepared to receive information concerning mining properties, farms, ranches, house property, concessions, water rights, or any kind of industrial venture intended for sale and which offers a suitable opportunity for the investment of British capital.

The chief posts thereof will be advertised in the columns of the Review under the heading of "The Canadian Bureau," and will be added to its catalogue, but the names, details, etc., which would identify the property, will be only disclosed on application, to those who have furnished proper references as to their financial standing, etc., and appear to be likely purchasers.

We have decided to give this gratuitous service in the hope of remedying the present deplorable state of the Canadian mining market in this country, by putting buyers in direct touch with owners.

The operation of the New Companies' act necessitates the disclosure of all middlemen's profits, and we believe that by enabling London firms to acquire properties at actual bed-rock prices a stimulus will be given to legitimate mining operations which will induce fresh and more genuine interest in our section of the London Stock Exchange.

It will require great exertions to remove the distrust which all British investors now feel toward our market owing to the collapse of the London & Globe Corporation, and we ask you to give publicity to our offer, which is dictated solely by the desire to obtain proper recognition in Europe for the opportunities which the Dominion presents for the remunerative investment of European capital.

W. LEFROY, Managing Editor.

BATTLE TO DEATH.

Two Buffalo Bulls in the National Park, Banff, Fight to a Finish.

Meagre details are to hand of a battle royal which took place at Banff park a few days ago, between two of "the last of the race" which have been placed in captivity there. In days gone by when countless herds of buffaloes roamed these western prairies this would have been nothing exceptional, and if the father of the herd did not kill each other they were helped out of the way by the destroying white man or Indians. But now when efforts are being made to preserve a few specimens of the almost extinct buffalo, a fight to death among themselves becomes a serious matter. The keeper of the run at the park, in making his rounds, discovered that the two bulls of the herd had met in mortal combat, which could only have one result—death, and the less sturdy of the two lay stretched on the snow-covered bosom of mother earth, which had for countless ages nourished his forefathers. The skulking coyote had half eaten the carcass and destroyed the hide. The head, however, had not been damaged, and will be dressed and mounted. The other animal which was mired up in the dispute was found in a very lame and used up condition, his side being badly gored. He has been herded in and will receive the best attention in the hope that life may be sustained.—Revelstoke Herald.

THE MONGOOOS IN JAMAICA.

The agricultural features of Jamaica cannot be disposed of without due reference to the part played by the mongooos. Some years ago, the cane fields became infested with snakes and rats to such an extent that drastic measures had to be employed in order to rid the country of the pests. It was decided that the mongooos would do the work, and accordingly the mongooos were imported. The animal went to work with a will, and soon there was scarcely a snake left on the island. The rats, likewise, were driven from the fields, but, taking refuge in the cocoanut trees, the rodents began to do that damage to the nut which ever since has been such a drawback to the raising of cocoanuts. But the mongooos did worse than this. The moment the animal found no more snakes and rats to feed upon, it attacked the ground-laying birds, destroying them and their eggs as well. These birds had heretofore been invaluable to the country, because they lived upon the pestiferous ticks which were such a nuisance to man and cattle. With the disappearance of the birds, the ticks increased enormously, and now, in their stead, they are attacking the mongooos. The mongooos are now being driven away from the island, and the rats are being driven away from the cocoanut trees. The mongooos are now being driven away from the island, and the rats are being driven away from the cocoanut trees. The mongooos are now being driven away from the island, and the rats are being driven away from the cocoanut trees.

UNLUCKY SHIPS.

The Royal yacht is now ordered to be ready for service in May, but in naval circles a good deal of scepticism exists as to whether the yacht will ever see use.

The yacht, now that she is altered, cannot be regarded either as dangerous or a failure, but the vague presentiment that ill-luck will attend her—caused, probably, in the first case by the accident at Penzance—seems to persist amongst those for whose use she is intended. The Queen herself is also badly disposed towards the new yacht; though, in her case, sentiment is probably at the bottom of the matter. The old Victoria and Albert, both by name and history, is associated with scenes and incidents of great interest, and not forgotten. Leaving the old yacht for the new will be to our aged Sovereign much like what leaving Balmoral for some brand-new palace in the next county would be.

In this connection it is worth recalling that "unlucky ships" in our navy have a most unpleasant way of asserting their reputations. Any blockships will tell you that the most unlucky ship in the navy is the Thunderer—he is firmly convinced that in the event of war she will come to grief. No doubt whatever attaches to the Thunderer's ill-luck—a fearful boiler explosion and a terrible gun disaster marked her earlier years. Minor disasters have been many; most things that could go wrong with her did so, and though it was recently stated that she had outlived her luck, almost immediately afterwards all her guns went wrong under modern stresses and strains, the present moment. She is being put out of commission and replaced by the Hood; and it is extremely doubtful whether she will be replaced at all.

Another unlucky ship is the Howe. She went ashore and sank at Funchal, Suva, but her "bad luck" clings to her; she is the worst ship of her hatch to manage. Her blue-jacket superstition she is doomed to sink some consort or be sunk by her, one of these days.

Then there was the ill-fated Victoria. A horrible story (absolutely without foundation) about a man who was accidentally fastened down to die in her used to be related in the early nineties. She met with disasters, culminating in the terrible catastrophe that bears her name. The saddest of all incidents in connection with this catastrophe has never been made public. When the order was given for each man to jump, a batch of marines were not ordered to fall out. All or nearly all those men were drowned standing at attention. However, this incident does not concern the luck of ships.—London Chronicle.

THE AGE OF ELECTRICITY.

It is exactly a hundred years since Volta made his demonstration of current electricity before the scientific world. The Buffalo Exposition, therefore, will possess additional interest as representing a century's advance in electrical investigation and invention. Practically, however, the period which it will cover will be much less than this. The early investigation of the subject was of necessity academic in its nature. It was necessary to discover the properties of the unknown force before these properties could be taken advantage of for material use. The practical application of electricity to industrial purposes dates from Morse's invention of the magnetic telegraph, first put into practical working order only sixty-six years ago.

It would be an intensely instructive addition to the exhibits which the managers of the Pan-American exposition are preparing if they could reproduce the scene which marked the first transmission of an intelligible message over electric wires in this country. The event took place in 1837, in a small room overlooking Washington Square in New York City. Morse had invited a few friends to witness the experiment, and in their presence he transmitted a few signals from one to the other of the two crude transmitting and receiving machines that he had constructed, on wires stretched across the room. All who witnessed the feat agreed that the device suggested marvelous possibilities, but the most practical among them declared that it was doubtful whether messages could ever be sent in this manner for a greater distance than eight or ten miles. However, however, declared with enthusiasm:

"If I can make it work for eight or ten miles, I can go around the world."

What would be the thoughts of the members of that group, separated from less than the span of a single life, if the conditions necessary to make it possible were not only around the world, but in opposite directions over a single wire, if they could watch automatic transmission achieving a record of a thousand words a minute, or could send a message from the bow of the Atlantic to the bow of the Pacific in forty seconds, or could receive an answer within forty-five seconds, as has been done many and many a time?—E. W. Mayo, in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for February.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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TO LET.

TO LET—Furnished rooms, single or en suite, with entire use of kitchen, 123 Vancouver street.

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VICTORIA COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 1, meets first Thursday in every month at Masonic Temple, Douglas street, at 7:30 p. m. B. S. ODDY, Secretary.

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WEALTH OF CANADA.

The possibilities which lie before Canada as a manufacturing country are merely beginning to be appreciated. In an address delivered before the Manufacturers' Association of Canada in Toronto a few days ago, Mr. Moxham, an expert from the United States, spoke on the future of the steel industry and the advantages which this country possesses over that of our neighbors in nearly all great industrial processes. Mr. Moxham estimated—and there seemed to be no flaw in his reasoning, for his facts were irrefutable—that steel can be produced north of the boundary for six dollars per ton less than it can be turned out south of the line. In Canada all the raw materials have been assembled by nature; in the United States they have to be carried hundreds of miles from various parts of the country to the central point selected for treatment. Mr. Carnegie, whose works were at one time thought to have attained to the highest form in economy of production, was compelled to build a railway one hundred and fifty miles in length from Pittsburgh to tap the lake country and to transport his ore hundreds of miles in steamers to this carriage way before he fully developed the great works which made him the millionaire he is. The iron works which have commenced operations in Cape Breton have been established right in the midst of the raw materials and on tide-water, so that not only the cost of the transportation of raw materials hundreds of miles by rail and water is saved, but the cost of the carriage of the finished product to the seaboard also. Cape Breton is at least one thousand miles nearer Europe than Pittsburgh, and if it be true that United States iron is destined to drive the manufacturers of Great Britain and Germany out of the business, it is clear that the Pittsburgh men will in turn be ousted by the Canadians. It should be borne in mind that this will be no evil thing for the Mother Country. Iron produced at such cheap rates will be a boon to her in the great race for commercial and manufacturing pre-eminence which seems to be about to enter upon with Germany and the United States.

While Eastern Canada is bounding forward on the highway of progress because of the discovery of its potentialities, the resources of the central portion have not escaped attention. The Premier of Ontario, Mr. G. W. Ross, has for some years been taking steps to secure the maximum benefit for the people of his province of the great stores of wealth deposited there by nature. He is averse to all the good things in the country being carried off to the United States and turned to account there for the benefit of foreigners. His wise policy has borne fruit with a suddenness that is most astonishing. As soon as it became evident that the country was not to be permitted to be carried to the United States piecemeal some of the

most enterprising men of the United States came to the country. Mr. Clergue has already spent many millions of dollars in building railways and workshops for the production of wood pulp, iron, etc. Mr. Cramp, the celebrated ship-builder of Philadelphia, is constructing works which will cost millions and employ an enormous number of men, while negotiations have been concluded with other men representing large amounts of capital who are anxious to have a part in the movement of expansion now so noticeable in that enterprising province of the Dominion.

In the midst of all these tales and rumors of expansion, what about British Columbia, a province which possesses all the resources of its Eastern sisters, with many more added thereto? Are there not some lines in which we are adding but little to our own wealth and contributing vastly to that of our neighbors? If so, is there no possibility of effecting a change, not of course in the direction of retaliation because of any grievance we may have, but simply for our own welfare, just as we assume that in all they do the aggressment of the United States is the chief object of American statesmen? For instance, if it be well that the industry of smelting iron should be encouraged by bounties, why not do something to promote the production of pig-lead also? That is a matter of course within the province of the Dominion government as well as that of the provinces. We are not aware that the encouragement of lead smelting was a subject brought to the attention of the Dominion government by the delegation from this province, which lately waited upon it. At all events it should have been.

We have to deal with neighbors of an ultra-protectionist type. There is no such thing as give and take with them. They want to take all, and probably always will. The most ardent free trader must be nonplussed by the facts as we have them presented to us every day and be forced to confess that it is sometimes necessary to meet extraordinary conditions by extraordinary measures. We believe results have justified the policy which the Premier of Ontario, free trader though he be, has thought it well to pursue? Have any of our legislators ever thought of elaborating a policy which would render us more independent of our southern brethren than we are and would put an end forever to alarmist cries of the danger of our being encircled in the meshes of the all-pervading trusts?

THE MINERAL TAX.

The gentlemen interested, directed or remotely, in the introduction of capital for the development of the resources of British Columbia, are quite sure that the present tax on the output of all mines when they go beyond a certain point is injurious in its effects. They may be right. It will devolve upon the Legislature to listen to all the arguments they have prepared, and after weighing all the facts proposed to their contentions render a decision in the interests of the community at large. This is one of the most important matters with which our provincial representatives will have to deal, and the position they take will be of great concern to all people at home and to large circles abroad.

The Times believes in the encouragement of capitalists to come here and make investments and trusts that in all their ventures they may meet with success beyond their expectations, and that the benefits they reap themselves may be shared to some extent at least by the country from which they draw their dividends. The latter feature of the case we presume will not be lost sight of by the government in coming to a decision on a matter of so much moment to the community in a province in which the output of ore promises to be so large before the passage of many years. We have gone very deeply into debt for the purpose of providing means of access to the wealth stored up in our mountain fastnesses. The people have borne the taxes imposed for this purpose with no more grumbling than their forefathers have indulged in for generations under similar circumstances, because they had faith in the future of their province and were convinced that the day would come when their confidence would receive justification. The question seems to be, has the day arrived when they should be relieved of some part of the burden which they have so long borne, and should they be compelled to continue in the old way, preparing the path of the capitalist and receiving none of the benefits of the wealth which as long as it was inaccessible belonged to the people, but as soon as the latter had provided railroads and all other modern transportation conveniences for its development passed into the hands of private individuals and upon dividends from which the said individuals will live sumptuously in foreign lands, leaving merely the wages of the laborers for British Columbia to wax strong upon. We are not preaching socialism, but are pleading for justice to the province. Are the capitalists who pay one or two per cent. royalty on the product of their properties more severely taxed than the merchants and the farmers and the mechanics and the laborers of British Columbia? Let the Legislature ask the real estate owner what he thinks about it. We are all anxious to see the mining industry flourish, as there is no doubt whatever that upon it largely depends the future

of the province; but none of us is prepared to add to the burden which he is already compelled to bear in order that the fat dividends of capitalists may become more frequent. The railways (which for the most part were built at the expense of the people) exact a heavy tribute upon the ore they carry for the benefit of their shareholders, the smelters take off another slice on behalf of their owners, the proprietors of the mine take the rest, and the province, which was the original owner of all this wealth and went into debt to render its exploitation possible, comes in nowhere.

We do not contend that this is an absolutely correct statement of the case. But we have stated the point of view from which the question is regarded by many people. It is the duty of the Legislature to make taxation as equitable as possible. Therefore in view of the persistence of the demands which have been made upon it since the imposition of the tax the fairness and inequalities of which are now subjects for discussion by the House, the importance which is likely to be attached to its conclusions will be understood.

Some of our American contemporaries are beginning to observe the difference between self-government as we have it in Great Britain and the colonies, and the form of despotism exercised by the president and the trusts in the United States. Our rulers are chosen by the people, their term of office is limited, and no doubt if his choice were submitted to the electors for their approval in many cases it would be most emphatically condemned. No bill which embodied the will of the House of Commons has been disallowed by a British sovereign for over two hundred years. In the early history of the United States the presidents were very careful about exercising the power of the veto, and if the trend of political sentiment had been the same as it is in all other self-governing countries the resort to this extraordinary power would every year have become less frequent. But such is not the case. Washington vetoed less than half a dozen bills; Cleveland more than three hundred. We are not, we are thankful to say, so completely under the domination of one man in any part of the British Empire as that. The institutions of our neighbors are so inflexible, too, that there seems to be no way in which they can emancipate themselves short of revolution. Some day the sovereign people will elect a crank who will give them an excuse for a reformation.

The island of Cape Breton, at the other side of the Dominion, is to be connected by a new railway ferry similar to the one contemplated here. The Cape Breton ferry being part of the Inter-colonial system, is provided by the Dominion government. Here is what the Minister of Railways says about it: "Some time ago we ordered," says Mr. Blair, "and there is now being constructed for us by the Armstrong Company, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, a steel ferry to replace the present antediluvian contrivance. The new ferry is one of the most modern built, with 2,000 horse-power engines, and so constructed as to easily overcome any difficulty with ice. She will cost \$250,000 and will be able to carry a locomotive with a train of four cars each trip."

The Colonist says that "if certain arrangements could have been carried out" Mr. Smith-Curtis might have taken a portfolio in the provincial cabinet. The member for Roseland would have been a source of strength to the administration beyond doubt, but that phase of the matter will be of little interest compared with the curiosity of the public to know who opened the negotiations which proved abortive.

It is proposed that the Methodist and Presbyterian churches in Canada should join forces. That is a union which must naturally precede the much-talked-of amalgamation of all Protestant denominations. Will some one explain what there is in the doctrines of Methodism and Presbyterianism as proclaimed from the pulpit weekly to stand in the way of such a union?

HE CARETH.

What can it mean? Is it ought to him that the nights are long and the days are dim?

Can he be touched by the griefs I bear, Which anguish the heart and whiten the hair?

Around his throngs are eternal calms, And strong glad music of happy psalms, And bliss untroubled by any strife, How can he care for my little life?

And yet I want him to care for me, While I live in this world where the sorrow flows.

When the lights die down from the path I take, When strength is feeble and friends forsake,

When love and music that once did bless, Have left me to silence and loneliness, And my life-song changes to sobbing prayer,

Then my heart cries out for a God who cares.

Let all who are sad take heart again— We are not alone in our hours of pain: Our Father stoops from His throne above To soothe and quiet us with His love, And we have safety, for He is high, Can it be trouble which He doth share?

O, rest in peace, for the Lord does care.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

I am told that the nationalization of the telephone system of Canada is to come up this session. If the nationalization principle is once begun it will not be long until it has spread over the whole field of pub-

LONG CREDIT

HAS BEEN THE RUIN OF THOUSANDS.

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Are Sold at Cash Prices.

Everything of the best, and the best of everything.

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TEL. 324. VICTORIA.

Be franchisees. There is no reason why we should not have a national telegraph system as well as a postal system—and if the carrying of letters and transmission of telegrams, why not the carrying of passengers and of freight? The twentieth century will see many of the franchises now owned and operated by individuals controlled and operated by the governments, Federal and Provincial, and by the different municipalities. And when that time comes it is to be hoped that public business will be conducted more on the lines of private business. If any private institution were run as we run a government it would be in the bankrupt court within a year.

THE PORT OF MONTREAL.

Montreal Star.

Montreal ranks fourth among American ports, in the value of its exports and imports. The total foreign trade of the six leading seaports of this continent last year was as follows:

New York \$1,066,071,733

Boston 184,291,494

Baltimore 134,575,057

Montreal 133,805,185

New Orleans 133,340,575

Philadelphia 130,272,033

Last year 801 seagoing vessels, with a tonnage of 1,517,611 tons, came to Montreal, while the inland vessels arriving at this port numbered 8,877, and had a tonnage of 1,809,067, making a total of 9,675 vessels, with a tonnage of 3,416,708 tons, for one season of less than seven months. The entries at Liverpool for the year 1899 were 2,539 vessels, with a tonnage of 6,152,187 tons, and Liverpool is open throughout the year. The fact that such a large number of inland vessels come to Montreal is a most important one. The inland vessels bring freight to the ocean vessels. The inland vessels cannot go to Portland. With the enlargement of the St. Lawrence canal and the establishment of adequate elevating and warehouse facilities at this port the number of inland vessels arriving is certain to very greatly increase.

THE NATIONALISTS' THREAT.

Hamilton Herald.

If we are to believe John Redmond, M.P., the Irish Nationalists are going to make things unpleasant for King Edward by making obstructive suggestions of themselves in the British House of Commons. The King will be able to stand that sort of thing much better than the few hundred members of the House who will wish to get on with business.

DISTRIBUTION DAY IS DUE.

Brookville Recorder.

Poor Carnegie! What a humble individual he must be to think of struggling along with only about \$138,000,000, and \$200,000 worth of five per cent. bonds. Surely he'll never think of quitting work with such a meagre bank account as that?

See the new programme at Searchlight to-night.

ARTIST AND PAINTER.

Among the many stories of Sir Frederick Leighton, the great artist, the following account of one of his holiday rambles is given. He noticed a sign-board being rudely painted by a local artist. The man, after a while, remarked that it was a fine day. Leighton agreed, adding that the figure on the sign-board was out of proportion.

"Where be it out?" asked the aggrieved workman. "I'm thinking you're something wrong in your sight."

"If you'll get off that ladder, I'll put it right for you," remarked the R. A. good humoredly.

"Aye, but can ye paint?" queried the other, doubtfully. "Ye know, I don't want my work spoiled."

"It's all right: I've done considerable painting in my time," answered Leighton. Then, taking the ladder, he climbed up and commenced to paint, and did not stop until he had completed the signboard.

"Well, that's not so bad," was the rural workman's comment. "Art is not so paying now. Still, if ye like to do more work for me, I'll give ye more than I do as a rule."

"Leighton," replied Leighton, "My name is Leighton."

"Very pleased to know you, Mr. Leighton," replied the man, ignorant of what the name meant. "My name is Tam."

"THE CARDINAL'S ROSE."

In regard to the above book, referred to in the Times the other day, which is now in its fourth edition, the Rev. Lyman Abbott says: "I have read 'The Cardinal's Rose' with great interest. It is not purely of fiction, but seems to me to have all the romance of 'The Prisoner of Zenda,' with the added interest of a good detective story."

See the new programme at Searchlight to-night.

Basketball at Drill Hall to-night.

This Week For Cash

Chase & Sanborn Coffee at .35c lb.

Cross & Blackwell's Pickles, 30c bot.

Blue Label Ketchup, 30c pint bot.

Blue Point Oysters, 17c and 30c per can.

TEA, BUTTER, SUGAR, FLOUR ALWAYS AT BOTTOM PRICES.

Hardress Clarke, 86 Douglas Street.

Personal.

Thomas Seward, a prominent farmer of Lytton, is spending a few days in the city and is registered at the Dominion. Mr. Seward speaks very encouragingly of the Bridge river country, from which very bright reports emanate from time to time. The country is about 100 miles from Lytton, communication being obtained by a wagon road of about forty-two miles to Lillooet, and pack trail the remaining 60 miles. A considerable quantity of machinery is being taken in, and some promising developments are anticipated. Before engaging in farming Mr. Seward was a miner, his has been a varied experience. He served for four years an apprenticeship on the old ocean liner Shakespeare, and made the voyage around the Horn in 1850. The ship left New York on January 1st and reached San Francisco harbor in June. He then followed the pursuit that was universally taken up in those days—mining—in which he was engaged for eight years before coming to this province.

James Wilks, president of the Western Federation of Miners, with headquarters at Nelson, is at the Dominion. Mr. Wilks has been at Kamloops organizing a branch of the federation there. He has been singularly successful, having laid the corner stone to what will one day be a powerful organization, at Kamloops on Saturday evening last. The charter membership roll has forty-one names. He has also organized a branch at Van Anka, named the Texada Union, with a charter membership of 104 members. The membership is limited to miners and pack trail men. Mr. Wilks characterizes the general conditions throughout the interior as quiet at present, and the relationship between miners and employers improved. The miners are more thoroughly organized in this province than anywhere on the continent, the federation embracing 5,000 members. Mr. Wilks will remain in the city a few days and will then return to Nelson, organizing en route several unions on the Mainland.

Among the arrivals from Vancouver last evening was a well known cannery man of the Skeena river, W. R. Lord, who is visiting the city on business. He is a guest at the Victoria hotel. When asked by a Times representative to express an opinion in regard to the use of traps for catching fish, Mr. Lord stated that in his opinion the traps were better from every point of view than the nets. He said if every company on the Skeena river was allowed a certain number of traps there would be no need to catch as many as required and then ship their traps. The fish would also be allowed to go up river, as the centre of the river would be clear. As it is at present, said Mr. Lord, the fish are caught in large quantities, and as a result a great many are wasted. Mr. Lord will leave for the Skeena next month.

There is a coterie of newspaper men at the Dominion at present, and in consequence the large number of statements and other important individuals with parliamentary coups up their sleeves must needs speak in veiled tones and with caution. The members of the fourth estate who are enjoying the hospitality of Steve Jones are: R. B. Bennett, of the Vancouver World Staff, Otto Weeks, of the Vancouver News-Advertiser, and J. Thompson, of the Rossland Miner.

N. W. Bush, L. C. Crow, and E. J. Durham, three legislators from the state of Washington, are registered at the Driford. They have been attending the session at Olympia, and are snatching a brief respite from their labors in visit Victoria.

M. King, Major Jas. Nicholles, T. H. Blashfield, and Mrs. F. W. Vincent were among the passengers from the Sound by the steamer Farallon yesterday.

G. Wurtelle, of the G. N. railway, and J. H. Rogers, agent of the White Pass & Yukon railway at Dawson, went over to the Sound on Saturday evening.

Geo. H. Lent, chief engineer of the Alaska Steamship Co., arrived on the Farallon yesterday, and is here to-day on company business.

G. S. Holt, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and Capt. Wallace Langley were passengers for the Sound on Saturday evening.

H. B. Gilmour, M. P. P., of Vancouver, and Thos. Kidd, M. P. P., of New Westminster, were passengers from Vancouver last evening.

Miss Miller, of the Columbia House, who has been attending the big military openings at San Francisco, arrived home on Sunday.

S. Lewis, former hotel man of Seattle, is at the Dominion. Mr. Lewis owns the New Western hotel in the Sound city.

E. Ellis, of the Taylor Mill Company, arrived in the city on the steamer Farallon yesterday.

Miss M. Macculay, W. H. Cowper and Mrs. S. P. Moody were among the arrivals from the Sound yesterday.

G. H. Hardy, of the engineering firm of Thompson & Hardy, of Vancouver, is a guest at the Dominion.

Capt. Gibson, United States consul at Nanaimo, is in the city, a guest at the Victoria hotel.

Robt. G. McKechnie, ex-president of the council of Nanaimo, is registered at the Driford.

L. A. Mooney, M. P. P., arrived in the city on Saturday, and registered at the Driford.

E. M. Burns, of the G. N. railway at Vancouver, is in the city visiting friends.

J. W. Goss, a well known mining man of

Like Rubber, Like Shoe.

.....

"Slater Sho Rubbers" are made from lasts modelled from all the shapes of the real "Slater Shoe." Means a fit for every shoe—more comfort, more wear. A rubber which does not fit the shoe wears out in half the time. An ill-fitting rubber irritates tender foot joints and chafes shoes.

"Slater Shoe Rubbers" branded on the soles with name and price.

All styles and shapes, \$1.00 and up.

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Razors, Razors JUST ARRIVED.

And of Genuine Bengali and Wade & Butcher's make. Sold singly or cased in pairs, sets of four or seven, in beautiful cases. Each warranted at no expense if not satisfactory. A complete stock of shaving materials.

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FOX'S

Keewatin Flour

Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.

HAS NO EQUAL. Insist on getting "Five Roses."

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Monday, February 25th.

THE GREATEST OF ALL ROMANCES. ANTHONY HOPE'S MASTERPIECE.

The Prisoner Of Zenda

THE DANIEL BROMHAM PRODUCTION. By Special Arrangement. COMPLETE IN ITS MAGNIFICENT ENTIRETY.

Sets on sale at Victoria Book & Stationery Store. Prices, 50c., 75c., \$1 and \$1.50.

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44 GOVERNMENT ST.

Best Double Screened Household Coal

\$6.50 Per Ton Delivered (Night Carriage).

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106 Government St. Phone, 85.

Basketball at Drill Hall to-night.

Provincial News.

KAMLOOPS.

J. R. Carrington, son of T. Carrington, in the employ of R. H. Wainwright, Nicola Lake, whilst engaged feeding beef cattle recently met with a bad accident. One of the calves which he was feeding had become dangerous and Carrington left the house to fix it. In so doing he touched the side of one of the horses which immediately started off. He sprang for the lines, which were tied on the pole of the hay rack. He succeeded in getting the lines, but in the meantime the horse had gained such speed that they simply dragged Carrington along with them. He had become so much alarmed with the tree stump that he had to relinquish his grasp, but could not escape the truck wheels, which passed over him; fortunately no bones were broken.

A local branch of the B. C. Lord's Day Alliance was formed at the close of Rev. Mr. Shearer's address on Tuesday night, and the following officers elected: President, J. D. Swanson; vice-presidents, the resident clergymen and officer commanding local corps Salvation Army; treasurer, R. H. Pearson; secretary, C. Stevens; executive committee, J. Laidlaw, Loca. Firemen; W. Evans, Loca. Engineers; D. W. Stevens, Trainers; A. McDonald, Conductors; A. McLean, City Council; and Sgt. Major of S. A., A. Thompson. Dr. Proctor, J. F. Smith, D. H. Campbell, and A. Taylor.

VANCOUVER.

Captain John Walters, formerly of the steamer Coquitlam, was united in marriage with Miss Otilia Larsen, daughter of J. Larsen, merchant of Hastings street. The ceremony was performed by Rev. E. D. McLaren, on Thursday evening.

The band of the Duke of Connaught's Own Regiment is organizing a concert to be given at an early date in behalf of the sufferers of the Cumberland mining disaster. The performance will be given in the city hall, which will be placed at their disposal by the council for the purpose.

At the meeting of the school board held on Friday evening the question of the terms of service of the members of the school staff and of the powers of the trustee board in dismissing the same were discussed in some detail. The matter was not, however, decided. A special meeting will be held on Wednesday next, to further consider the question, and the Victoria board is also to be asked to assist the decision by giving an expression of opinion on the question.

Private C. C. Thompson, late of the Canadian Trencher contingent, and now a member of the provincial police force, has received a cheque for \$1,000 from the secretary of the Canadian patriotic fund. It is payment in full for injuries received at Paardeberg, in lieu of the monthly allowance of \$20. Mr. Thompson received three wounds at Paardeberg, and his right arm will always be stiff, owing to the shattering of one of the bones by a Boer bullet.

A dispatch from Ottawa on Saturday stated the government had decided opening an assay office at Vancouver, at which gold will be purchased from returning miners at its full value in the same manner as it has during the past season been purchased at Seattle for the United States mint. The intention is to acquire, extend and improve the premises of W. Polley, Harvey, and that gentleman will be placed in charge.

The following are the names of the 40 men accepted for Baden-Powell's South African constabulary: E. M. Hoops, Vancouver; H. Daniels, Stevenson; R. T. Squire, Abbotsford; F. H. Pengelly, Vancouver; F. E. Mart, Port Moody; Walter Long, Vancouver; F. W. Cunningham, Vancouver; Victor J. McDonald, Harrison Hot Springs; L. Grimmer, Central Park; G. Hornby, Cloverdale; R. Crow, Nanaimo; R. H. Millard, New Westminster; G. Oldy, New Westminster; H. D. Baker, Victoria; E. Atkinson, New Westminster; P. L. Devoreaux, Nanaimo; A. B. McCullum, Vancouver; G. P. McClellan, Nanaimo; A. E. Kelly, Ontario; A. Timlick, New Westminster; W. Vollans, Vancouver; G. F. Edwards, Vancouver; C. Grant, Vancouver; W. F. Fraser, Nova Scotia; J. R. Blair, Ashcroft; G. C. Neff, Ontario; G. Epton, Vancouver; E. Dunn, Vancouver; A. Melnes, Vancouver; A. J. D. Lloyd, Vancouver; G. F. Roberts, Vancouver; W. Saito, Vancouver; E. A. Woods, Vancouver; E. H. Chisholm, Port Moody; Vancouver; E. H. Tabouret, Vancouver; D. Porter, Saltspring; N. W. T. E. G. Gough, Vancouver; W. McClellan, Chilliwack; W. Johnston, Vancouver.

As briefly announced in a telegram on Saturday the petition against the election of G. R. Maxwell as representative for Burrard was dismissed. The application was made on Friday to restore an application to fix the date for the hearing of preliminary objections. D. G. Macdonell, who appeared for Mr. Maxwell, contended that a copy of the petition was not filed at the same time as the original document was filed. His contention was that the petition was filed with the clerk of the court two days after the petition was presented, the question arises in the sufficient compliance with the rule which requires such copy to be left with the petition at the time of its presentation. It is submitted on behalf of the respondent that the rule must be construed literally and reliance is placed on Collins vs. Ross (1891), 7 Manitoba Report 281, 20, sec. 1. Counsel for the petitioner seeks to distinguish that case from the present

on the ground that in it no copy was left at any time, and further points to certain remarks of the learned judge in Collins vs. Ross in support of the contention that if such a case as this now under consideration had originally come before the Supreme court the objection herein taken by the respondent would have been over-ruled. While recognizing that there is much to be said in favor of this view, and also that there is no good reason why the practice of courts in election matters should be stricter than in other proceedings, nevertheless I find myself unable to distinguish this case from the principle underlying Collins vs. Ross, viz., that the effect of the statute and rule is to require the copy to be left when the petition is presented. Mr. Justice Patterson puts the matter thus: "The second requirement of the rule may seem less fundamental than the first, but it is something prescribed to be done by the petitioner at the institution of the proceedings, and it is not easy to find safe ground for holding one requirement to be less imperative than the other." Similar expressions are used by Sir William Ritchie, C. J., and by the judges of the court appealed from. It follows therefore that the petition is invalid, and taken as to the effect of the judgment of said courts, I have no other course open to me than to sustain the objection and dismiss the petition with costs. Archer Martin, J.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

A good audience greeted the Rev. A. G. Shearer, B. A., field secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance, at a meeting held at Queen's Avenue Methodist church, on Friday night. At the close of his address a hearty vote of thanks was tendered him; after which it was resolved that a local branch of the alliance be formed. The following are the names of the newly organized branch: President, J. Carter-Smith; secretary, treasurer, Rev. Mr. Lehnle; vice-presidents, Dr. G. H. Manchester, all the city clergy; executive committee, Messrs. James Johnston, M. F. Beggs, George McKenzie, Marshal Sinclair, David Adams, George Cunningham and C. Gilman; Messrs. H. K. Benson, and Warwick. The local society starts with a membership of about twenty ladies and gentlemen.

A meeting of the board of directors of the Royal Agricultural and Industrial exhibition was held on Friday night. A satisfactory financial statement was submitted, and assurances given that already a number of entries and prizes have been promised for the 1901 show. A deputation was appointed to wait on the provincial government to solicit aid for the exhibition.

ROSSLAND.

The most important question discussed at the last meeting of the board of trade was that of the relations of the railway policy of the government and its effect upon the coal question in the east of the province. This was decided so that the delegates to the meeting of the associated boards, meeting at Greenwood, are empowered to use their own discretion as to the support of J. J. Hill's railway into the Crow's Nest, but otherwise to support an open door policy.

Mining News

The Lardou.

Ed. Bell and Johnny Morgan have gone out to Gidena Pass to resume work on a mining proposition they own in that locality.

One of the Fish Creek properties which is showing up well in the Eclipse, is now being operated by H. Jackson, of Rossland. It is controlled by American capital. About ten men are engaged. The ore, which is of a silver-lead nature, gives assay values of about \$80 per ton. The lode values are also quite good.

The Black Warrior group is situated on the head of McDonald creek and is reached by a good pack trail at a distance of about nine miles from Ferguson to Black Warrior cabin. There are four claims in this group, with a fine showing of ore on three of them. There is also abundance of timber on the fourth for mining purposes. The lode lies in a wide belt of slate about 75 feet from one of the strata of time which run through the country. A considerable portion of the lode has been stripped and a chute of ore has been uncovered, from 60 to 70 feet in length and two and a half to three feet in width, lying along the contact. The ore consists of galena and runs 150 ounces in silver, \$8 in gold and 50 per cent. lead. Those Horn, the owner and locator, has started a tunnel to tap the ore chute at considerable depth. It is now in about 200 feet. Mr. Horn expects to reach the ore chute in about 70 feet more, drifting and crosscutting. There has been ore coming in on the last 15 feet of work, and indications look encouraging.

A deal has been closed whereby A. B. Clabon, of Rossland, who is representing Eastern Ontario capitalists, obtained an option for six months on the Great Northern group of claims, located on the mountain to the north of Trout Lake. The price of the bond run into five figures and falls due in six months time. About the first of March it is the intention of Mr. Clabon to commence work with a full force of men on the main chute, sinking a shaft in order to prove the vein at depth. Up to the present there has been a great deal of work done on this group, which comprises six claims, consisting of about 250 feet of tunnel driven on the vein. A great deal of ore was taken out in the course of these operations, and from a shipment of 30 tons made in 1897 to the Nelson smelter, returns of \$1,344 in all values was obtained. One particular advantage of the ore of these claims from the smelter man's standpoint is the fact that it is almost soft-fusing, carrying as it does large quantities of iron and copper besides the galena. The Great Northern group consists of six claims and is one of the big things of the camp.

Southeast Kootenay.

Reports from Tracy creek are to the effect that the tunnel on the Stanley is now 160 feet.

The output from the Sullivan for the week ending February 9th was 270 tons. Construction of the spur to the Sullivan mine will commence as soon as the season will permit.

Messrs. Thies and Shilling are working a lease just above the old town, Perry creek, near the falls. They are taking out as high as \$5 per ton to the man.

On the Steele the company still continues the driving of a tunnel, which is now in 630 feet. It is said that there is a small chute of clean ore, and some concentrating ore in the tunnel.

Work continues on the Approach claim, which is situated at the base of the Rocky mountains, within two miles of Fort Steele. The tunnel is now in 35 feet, with a vertical depth of about 80 feet. The main ledge, it is expected, will be encountered in about 30 feet. Messrs. McDonald and Robinson will continue work for several months.

Frank Eller is working the Big Swede property, which is situated about a mile and a half from Kimberley. The present development consists of a tunnel now in 25 feet; the rock in the face of the tunnel carries lead, barite and iron. It is said that the vein matter carries about 10 per cent. lead, with values in silver and gold.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Charnier from Vancouver—Saturday—J. Smith, Miss Good, J. Kravins, Judge Martin, J. S. Macleure, W. Elliott, W. H. Smith, A. Argyle, J. Leeming, J. Birnie, J. G. Shearer, A. C. Unsworth, Miss McKinnon, Mrs. McKinnon, J. W. Vaughan, T. Severd, T. Mower-Martin, J. O. Marshall, W. J. Riske, C. E. Oliver, J. M. Fisher, H. J. Scott, J. Crawford, W. J. Taylor, Miss Aymer, D. Bines, Miss Osborne, Mrs. Irwin, Miss Ure, Mrs. Cox, G. D. Edwards, J. McDonald, O. F. Weeks, S. B. Netherby, R. G. Talay, A. Johnston, W. G. McKenzie, R. G. Davis, L. Marks, T. R. Ellis, H. Johnston, J. R. Greenfield, R. G. Tatlow, J. D. Hall, Miss Catterall, J. Salter, Louis Rose, H. Hodson, Mrs. Wolfe, K. W. Byrne.

Per steamer Schone from the Sound—Saturday—H. W. Smith, H. Burnett, J. L. Kermode, W. Collins, Geo. McCrea, J. S. Seils, W. Seils, G. Blaph, G. Francis, Joe Crew, E. J. Durham, M. W. Bush, E. J. Latch, C. O'Brien, J. Craig, E. Walby, J. Hatch, C. L. Campbell, A. von Hagen, L. C. Cross, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Moon, S. Graham, Mrs. Graham, M. Seddie, R. Briggs, L. James, T. Kijordson, P. Anderson, A. Cutburt, A. Johnson, W. Tren, A. Beach, — Earl, G. Arthur, M. Ingle, Geo. Merchant, W. Jones, L. F. Hamquist, Mrs. Hamquist, E. Ferguson, A. E. Valere, H. Hazel, G. S. Powell, A. Snelling, G. Desvillie, J. Vliet, J. A. Matheson, J. H. Blake, Mrs. Blake, G. A. Ains, Mrs. Holt, F. Wright, Mrs. Ringler, W. C. Holt, I. Wing, R. F. Leonard, W. M. Ringler, J. Viggers, H. Jordan, J. Miller, P. Fernan, C. Mackie, T. Woodward, Master Cox, H. Durrand.

Per steamer Parillon from the Sound—Saturday—R. E. Peabody, P. O. Salsie, W. Seils, G. Blaph, G. Francis, Joe Crew, E. J. Durham, M. W. Bush, E. J. Latch, C. O'Brien, J. Craig, E. Walby, J. Hatch, C. L. Campbell, A. von Hagen, L. C. Cross, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Moon, S. Graham, Mrs. Graham, M. Seddie, R. Briggs, L. James, T. Kijordson, P. Anderson, A. Cutburt, A. Johnson, W. Tren, A. Beach, — Earl, G. Arthur, M. Ingle, Geo. Merchant, W. Jones, L. F. Hamquist, Mrs. Hamquist, E. Ferguson, A. E. Valere, H. Hazel, G. S. Powell, A. Snelling, G. Desvillie, J. Vliet, J. A. Matheson, J. H. Blake, Mrs. Blake, G. A. Ains, Mrs. Holt, F. Wright, Mrs. Ringler, W. C. Holt, I. Wing, R. F. Leonard, W. M. Ringler, J. Viggers, H. Jordan, J. Miller, P. Fernan, C. Mackie, T. Woodward, Master Cox, H. Durrand.

Per steamer Amur from Skagway—B. McNeil, J. Graham, M. Dumas, M. H. Bannan, W. H. Boyd, M. W. Green, P. D. McMillan, Mrs. McMillan and child, H. H. Sand, J. Cotter, H. W. Abbott, Rev. Thos. Gee.

Per steamer Charnier from Vancouver—Sunday—J. Johnston, T. R. McInnes, W. J. Holden, J. H. Smith, Mrs. McCartney, P. A. Meagher, Mrs. Blake, G. McCartney, W. R. James, E. O. Phibson, B. Eshlin, J. T. Dwyville, — McCarthy, R. J. Wright, Matt. Leiser, P. T. Pengelly, E. J. Morrison, H. B. Gilmore, L. Hart, T. Tibby, Wm. Farrell, J. Pont, J. R. Gilley, Thos. Kidd, Mc Bruce, A. A. Crinkshanks, J. H. Garden, Jno. McPherson, C. S. V. Branch, E. M. Burns, W. B. Herbert, W. F. Irwin and wife, R. B. Bennett, Dr. Leffevre, E. A. Morris, W. B. Lord, W. Hickey, E. Lovelock, W. A. Anderson, Inc. Peck, J. Cokeley, L. H. Hardie, R. Birch, Fisher, Miss Alice Vernon, E. J. Mackay, J. W. Vaughan, Miss Jessie Vernon, P. N. Smith, R. Stuart, G. E. Manuel, Mr. Lettich, G. H. Hardie, Alf. Cosma, T. C. Revely, L. H. Budeimer, C. R. Gilbert, H. Weisse, N. McLean.

Per steamer Parillon from the Sound—Sunday—E. Ellis, P. J. McLennan, Mrs. P. J. McLennan, L. McNeil, J. Adair, W. A. Rennie, F. Bechtold, G. Lay, Mrs. G. Lay, A. Magnuson, Mrs. A. Magnuson, F. H. Hinchfield, J. H. Brown, J. W. Lewis, W. H. Cooper, M. King, C. M. Robinson, Chas. Brock, A. H. Hume, G. H. F. Alexander, E. W. Daniels, Mrs. Vancut, H. H. Noble, D. Kennedy, Mrs. Davis, J. G. Matfield, F. Burnett, C. Bartsch, C. F. West, J. E. Doyen, E. R. Norton, Mrs. L. K. Hill, Miss Estes, A. Watson, Capt. Roberts, Chas. Galloway and brother, J. Potter, Mrs. Moody, G. H. Lent, Mrs. G. H. Lent, Miss Macaulay, C. W. G. Rose, H. Soree, J. Barton, A. G. Gilbert.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Charnier from Vancouver—Saturday—B. C. Hinton, Martin & R. W. H. Maroon, Albin I. Wks, H. Co. E. G. Prior & Co., A. W. Heath, A. E. Wade, J. Phair, Dom Express, Coll. Int. Rev. Wilson Bros, F. R. Stewart & Co., V. E. E. Co., A. M. Jones, Ives & Scarlett, M. Sproule, B. G. R. Co. Bissinger & Co., W. Dally, S. Lecker & Co., Fletcher Bros, A. E. Wallace, H. G. Beckman.

Per steamer Schone from the Sound—Saturday—Saunders & Co., Morat & W. Frisklie, W. & Co. B. C. Market Co.

Per steamer Parillon from the Sound—Saturday—R. A. Paint Co., D. Spencer, Hy. Young, Weller Bros, E. & S. R. Saunders, Groe Co., Watson & Hall, Brown & Cooper, J. S. McLelland, Bradman & Ker, Vale & Brooks, John Jarlink, R. G. Wellwood, F. de Marine Ry Co., Clayton & Costin, Vic. Lby & Mfg Co.

Per steamer Charnier from Vancouver—Sunday—Gibson & P. S. Leiser & Co., Henderson Bros, M. & H. A. Fox, Hinton E. Co., Col. In Rev. W. Gordon, J. Bernady & Co., J. H. Todd & Son, W. Whitaker, Martin Letner, J. Lefferre, A. E. Waterhouse, E. G. Prior & Co., Geo. Munroe, Order, W. B. Sumner, R. P. Rithet & Co., Dom Express.

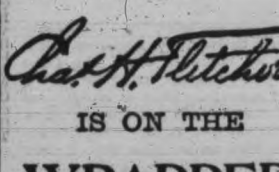
DANGER OF COLDS AND LA GRIPPE.

The greatest danger from colds and la grippe is their resulting in pneumonia. If reasonable care is used, however, and Chamberlain's Cough Remedy taken, all danger will be avoided. It will cure a cold or an attack of la grippe in less time than any other treatment. It is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by Henderson Bros, Wholesale Agents.

Some undertakers, whose customers are poor people, are using coffin made of paper. The coffins are made in all styles of pressed paper pulp, just the same as the common paper buckets. When they are varnished and stained they resemble polished wood, and in point of durability it is estimated they are much better than wooden ones.

PER HEART LIKE A POLLUTATED SPRING.—Mrs. James Seligley, Police Inspector, Ont., writes: "I was for five years afflicted with dyspepsia, constipation, heart disease and nervous prostration. I cured the heart trouble with Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, and the other ailments vanished like mist. Had relief in half an hour after the first dose. Sold by Druggists and Halls & Co.—27."

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA



IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.

Fac-Simile Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* NEW YORK.

16 months old 35 Doses—35 CENTS.

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.


Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

MINERS ATTENTION!

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

BENNETT'S

"CROWN BRAND."



Gutta Percha Waterproof Fuse

Has Been Proved and Not Found Wanting.

NO MISS-HOLES NO RUNNING

SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

ROWLAND MACHIN,

GENERAL AGENT, VICTORIA, B. C.

THEIR CLAIMS SET AT REST.

The claim of other cough medicines to be superior to Chamberlain's was effectively set at rest in the following testimonial of Mr. C. D. Glass, an employee of Bartlett & Dennis Co., Gardiner, Me. He says: "I had kept adding to a cold and cough in the winter of 1897, trying every cough medicine I heard of without permanent help, until I was advised by a friend to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and offered to pay back my money if I was not cured. My lungs and bronchial tubes were very sore at this time, but I was completely cured by this remedy, and have since always turned to it when I got a cold, and soon find relief. I always recommend it to my friends and am glad to say it is the best of all cough medicines." For sale by Henderson Bros, Wholesale Agents.

Chinese law and custom forbid the drinking of cow's milk, remarks the Los Chow Herald. Man should not rob animals of their own proper food; and, of all animals, the cow is the most valuable to man. The sellers of milk blacken their souls for gain; but those who drink milk do so in the foolish belief that it is good for them. Milk is the natural food of babies and of young animals; but when adults drink it, do they not thereby endanger the life of the suckling calf, and arouse bitter resentment in the souls of the calf and its mother?

PER HEART LIKE A POLLUTATED SPRING.—Mrs. James Seligley, Police Inspector, Ont., writes: "I was for five years afflicted with dyspepsia, constipation, heart disease and nervous prostration. I cured the heart trouble with Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, and the other ailments vanished like mist. Had relief in half an hour after the first dose. Sold by Druggists and Halls & Co.—27."

TIDE TABLE.

Victoria, B. C., February, 1901.

(Issued by the Tidal Survey Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.)

Date	High Water.			Low Water.		
	T.M.	Ht.	T.M.	Ht.	T.M.	Ht.
1 P.	4:10	8.1	11:27	6.0	4:43	7.8
2 S.	4:37	8.0	12:54	5.7	4:41	7.5
3 Su.	4:59	7.9	1:23	5.4	4:39	7.1
4 M.	5:25	7.8	1:54	5.0	4:37	6.6
5 Tu.	4:40	7.9	1:18	4.6	4:35	6.1
6 W.	4:57	8.0	1:12	4.1	4:33	5.8
7 Th.	5:14	8.2	1:11	3.6	4:31	5.4
8 F.	5:37	8.3	1:16	3.2	4:29	5.1
9 Sa.	6:03	8.3	2:22	2.8	4:27	4.8
10 Su.	6:37	8.3	...	...	4:25	...
11 M.	7:11	8.3	...	...	4:23	...
12 Tu.	7:47	8.4	...	...	4:21	...
13 W.	...	8.5	...	...	4:19	...
14 Th.	...	8.5	...	...	4:17	...
15 F.	...	8.6	...	...	4:15	...
16 Sa.	...	8.6	...	...	4:13	...
17 Su.	...	8.7	...	...	4:11	...
18 M.	...	8.7	...	...	4:09	...
19 Tu.	...	8.8	...	...	4:07	...
20 W.	...	8.8	...	...	4:05	...
21 Th.	...	8.9	...	...	4:03	...
22 F.	...	8.9	...	...	4:01	...
23 Sa.	...	9.0	...	...	3:59	...
24 Su.	...	9.0	...	...	3:57	...
25 M.	...	9.1	...	...	3:55	...
26 Tu.	...	9.1	...	...	3:53	...
27 W.	...	9.2	...	...	3:51	...
28 Th.	...	9.2	...	...	3:49	...

The time used in Pacific Standard, for the 12th meridian West. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to mid-night.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTION.

FOUR STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

OPEN FROM 6 P. M. TO 10 P. M.

The Institute is free for the use of sailors and shipping generally. It is well supplied with papers and a temperance hall. It is open to all who wish to use it. A parcel of literature can be had for outgoing ships on application to the manager. All are heartily welcome.

New Vancouver Coal Co., LIMITED.

NANAIMO B. C.

SAMUEL M. ROBINS, SUPERINTENDENT.

Coal Mined by White Labor.

New Wellington Coal

Washed Nuts, \$5.00 per ton

Sack and Lumps, \$6.50 per ton

Delivered to any part of the city

KINGHAM & CO.,

44 Fort Street.

Wharf-Spratt's Wharf, Store Street.

Telephone Call: wharf 447.

Office Telephone: 233.

Leary Coal

Leary Coal

We beg to notify the public we have just received a shipment of the above coal. It is a very superior article to what we have had, and has taken well on the market in Vancouver. Give it a trial. One price to all.

GOOD DRY CORDWOOD, \$3.50 PER CORD.

James Baker & Co.

Phone 407. 33 Belleville Street.

Continuous Quotations. Leading Markets. Private Wires. Quick Service.

F. H. BLASFIELD, Manager.

J. NICHOLLS, Treasurer.

B.C. Stock Exchange, Ltd.

CAPITAL \$10,000.00.

New York Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton on Margin or for Delivery, Strictly Commission.

Correspondents: Downing, Hopkins & Co., Seattle; Raymond, Prynch & Co., Chicago; Henry Clews & Co., New York.

TELEPHONE 392.

21 BROAD STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

FOR SALE--CHEAP.

AN ACETYLENE GAS MACHINE

In perfect working order, with 500 feet of piping. Apply to

M. R. SMITH & CO., LD.

FORT ST.

A large, smooth tomato

The Steele-Briggs "Enormous" Tomato is a very large, very smooth, neatly shaped, very early variety. We will send a packet and our large illustrated seed catalogue free of charge, by mail, where, by mail, this is Canada's newest tomato. Get it. Try it. THE STEELE-BRIGGS SEED CO., LTD., TORONTO, Canada's Greatest Seed House.

STODDART'S JEWELLERY STORE

63 YATES STREET, ONE DOOR ABOVE BROAD STREET.

A STRONG NICKEL WATCH

Stemwind and set, full jewelled-escape-ment, warranted 5 years, special reduced price, \$2.50 and \$3.00.

The above is cheap at \$5.00. We have upwards of 500 on sale. Bankrupt stock bought for cash. Take advantage of this offer while it lasts.

Notice to Dairymen and Milk Venders.

Notice is hereby given that from and after the 1st day of March next the provisions of the "Milk Vendors' By-Law" will be enforced, and all persons interested are hereby requested to govern themselves accordingly.

Any person desiring a copy of this By-Law or of the necessary forms for use by Dairymen and Milk Venders may obtain same free of charge from the City Clerk's Office or from the undersigned.

By order, **JAMES WILSON,** Sanitary Inspector, Victoria, B. C., Feb. 7th, 1901.

PROTESTANT ORPHANS' HOME.

Notice is hereby given that the next annual meeting of the above Home will be held in the City Hall, Victoria, B. C., on Wednesday next, the 27th February inst., at 4 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of receiving the various reports for the year ending January 31st, and for election or appointment of committees and officers for the ensuing year.

WM. SCOWCROFT, Hon. Sec. Victoria, B. C., Feb. 23rd, 1901.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may secure free of charge a full and complete opinion as to whether or not an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Send drawings and descriptions, without charge, in care of the undersigned, who will send them to the proper authorities for consideration.

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$5 a year in advance. Single copies, 10 cents. Published by MUNN & Co., 361 Broadway, New York.

Branch Office, 615 F. St., Washington, D. C.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SOMAS RIVER—BRIDGE ALBERNI DISTRICT, B. C.

Sealed tenders, properly indorsed, will be received by the undersigned up to noon of Wednesday, the 15th March next, for the erection and completion of a bridge across the Somas River, near Alberni, Alberni District, B. C.

Drawings, specifications, and form of contract may be seen at the Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., at the office of the Government Agent, Nanaimo, B. C., and at the Government Office, Alberni, B. C., on and after the 23rd instant.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit made payable to the undersigned for the sum of five hundred (\$500) dollars, as security for the due fulfillment of the contract, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or if by fail to complete the work contracted for. The cheques of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the form supplied and signed with the actual signature of the tenderer. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. S. GORE, Deputy Commissioner of Lands & Works, Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., 19th February, 1901.

Tooth Brushes

Direct importation from England and France, 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c. and 30c.

Perfect Tooth Powder

25 cents. Preserves and whitens the teeth.

Thymol-Deftine

25 cents. An antiseptic tooth wash, prevents decay. See display in Yates street window.

John Cochrane,

Chemist—N. W. Cor. Yates and Douglas Streets.

The Culbert-Browne Co., Ltd.

THE LEADING AUCTIONEERS

The Amount of Our Auction Business

Since the business was established in 1891 it has been over \$500,000, chiefly in Furniture and Stoves.

We have excellent steam heated, well lighted sale rooms in the First-Matthews building, the best and most centrally situated in the city. We have a large stock of Furniture and Stoves bought for cash. Money advanced on the sale of all kinds of Furniture and Merchandise received for sale on commission. Auctions undertaken anywhere.

For All Auction and Confidential Business

Call upon THE CULBERT-BROWNE CO., LTD., The Experienced Leading Auctioneers.

"Imperilled Sabbath."

Rev. J. G. Shearer Spoke on the Above Subject at the Metropolitan Church.

Mass Meeting to Be Held This Evening in the Philharmonic Hall.

Rev. J. G. Shearer, general secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance Society of the Dominion arrived in the city on Saturday and spoke three times yesterday. He conducted the regular services at the Centennial Methodist church in the morning, and in the evening he conducted the service at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, besides speaking on the keeping of the Sabbath at the mass meeting held in the Metropolitan church. Shortly after the regular services at the Metropolitan Methodist church Rev. Mr. Shearer, accompanied by the officers of the local branch of the Lord's Day Alliance, took their seats on the platform. The meeting was opened by Senator Macdonald, who presided; and in a brief address introduced Rev. Mr. Shearer to the audience.

Mr. Shearer commenced his address by stating that he had some things to say in regard to the keeping of the Sabbath. He said that he was a member of the great West and in particular of the province of British Columbia, but he would not speak of these on account of the lack of time, leaving them over until the mass meeting in Philharmonic hall this evening.

Continuing, he said: "I suppose you all have noticed and taken part in the welcoming home of the South African volunteers who have been so fortunate as to escape the deadly bullet of the enemy. It is a safe to say that most of you were among those who cheered when the news of the capture of Ladysmith and the taking of Cronje reached the Dominion. Yet when we come to look at the appalling amount of blood spilt in the gaining of these victories we ask ourselves the question, what made it necessary for all this blood to be spilt? The answer is simply because we, as a nation, did not act with enough precision at first.

"We remember when the first rumor of trouble in South Africa reached the Imperial government how they would not believe that a small republic would dare defy the power of Great Britain; and so we find the Imperial government did not trouble themselves, and before they were wakened to the fact that something was wrong, the enemy had secured the best strongholds of Africa and had picked positions where it would be almost impossible to drive them out. It was not till then that Great Britain put a force in the field powerful enough to cope with the situation. We are told that in the taking of Ladysmith alone 5,000 people were killed.

"You ask what all this has to do with the Sabbath question. It has everything to do with it. I mentioned before that I would talk on the 'Imperilled Sabbath.' Now this war is a practical example of the great advantage there is in fighting on the defensive than on the offensive. There are three foes fighting against the keeping of the Sabbath: the first is 'irreligion,' the second 'greed for gold,' and the third, 'lust for pleasure.' All irreligious portions of society we find opposed to the keeping of the Sabbath. For instance, look at France. At the time of the revolution, when irreligion reigned supreme, the Sabbath was done away with and a tenth day holiday substituted. France has never had that priceless gift of a resting day in seven completely restored to her. A short time ago the question came up in France as to whether the gates of the great exposition would be opened on Sunday or otherwise. The French authorities immediately decided that they should be opened on Sunday as on any other day. They also made the insistent request that all other nations should do the same, and that their national exhibits open on the Sabbath.

"We were all sorry to hear," said Mr. Shearer, "that Great Britain, as well as most of the other European nations, consented to this. But we are proud of the fact that Canada was one of those who refused. We, however, should give the

credit of taking the lead in this act to the American republic.

"After irreligion comes 'greed for gold' and 'lust for pleasure.' These two great forces combine and form a great enemy to the keeping of the Sabbath."

Continuing, Mr. Shearer gave examples of how the Sabbath was broken through the effect of these influences. He mentioned Sunday excursions especially, stating that these were organized by steamboat or railway corporations, simply through the 'greed for gold,' and those who took advantage of them were under the influence of the 'lust for pleasure.'

Mr. Shearer will speak this evening on "Sabbath," at a mass meeting to be held in the Philharmonic hall.

A provincial convention in connection with the Lord's Day Alliance will be held in Vancouver next Thursday, opening at 3 p.m. Rev. J. G. Shearer will address the convention, his subject being "The Imperilled Canadian Sabbath." Delegates from a large number of points in the province are expected. The Orange lodges and trades unions will be represented.

THE NEW CONSTABLE.

Sergeant Jos. Northcott Appointed to Vacancy Caused by Departure of R. Llewellyn.

A meeting of the board of police commissioners was held this morning at the city hall for the purpose of filling the vacancy on the police force caused through the departure of constable, now Trooper, Llewellyn, to join the South African constabulary under Baden-Powell.

There were seven applicants for the vacant post, and of these that of Sergeant Jos. Northcott was accepted. The new guardian of the peace is well known here, and is a son of W. W. Northcott, city assessor. He is a hardy, stalwart young man, and should make an excellent constable. As a well-known Sergeant Northcott served with the first contingent in South Africa. He will commence his duties as a member of the force on March 1st.

WILLING TO SURRENDER

Commandant Folie and Many Boers May Lay Down Their Arms.

(Associated Press.) Capetown, Feb. 25.—It is reported that a several hundred Boers in the Dicksdorp district are willing to surrender if the commandant shall receive a proposition direct from Gen. Kitchener.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

(Associated Press.) New York, Feb. 25.—The Victoria memorial movement, says the Tribune's London correspondent, is headed by Archbishop Temple, Lord Salisbury, Lord Rosebery and will be organized on broad lines, so as to include all classes in the United Kingdom and India, Australia, Canada and other self-governing colonies. The American society in London has taken measures for joining in the movement and enabling Americans everywhere to acquire their appreciation for the character of the Queen.

THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

(Associated Press.) Copenhagen, Feb. 25.—A satisfactory understanding has been reached by the conference of the ministry and the financial committee of the Rigsraad regarding the sale of the Danish West Indies. The result, it is understood, will be communicated soon to the Washington government in such form as is thought here will prove acceptable. The Danish proposition, it is expected will include some new suggestions.

THE NEW STAR.

(Associated Press.) Lick Observatory, Cal., Feb. 25.—The following is furnished by Prof. Campbell, astronomical director: "Our first opportunity for securing observations of Anderson's new star, discovered in Edinburgh on the 21st, occurred on Sunday forenoon. The star was easily found in full sunlight with a 12 inch telescope. At 11 a. m. it was fully half a magnitude brighter than the first magnitude star Capella, with which it was compared. At 7 p. m. it was fully half a magnitude fainter than Capella, a decline of a whole magnitude. Its brightness commensurate to decrease throughout the evening. "Its accurate position as observed by Prof. Tucker is, right ascension, 2 hours 4 minutes 28 seconds, and declination 43 degrees 33 minutes and 54 seconds. The star has been observed with the Mills spectroscopic. Its spectrum is peculiar to that it contains no trace of either bright or dark lines in the blue and violet. Its light appears to be steadily continuing, though a few extremely broad bands exist. This is very unusual in the case of a new star. This new star can be seen by all in the constellation Perseus, of which it is now the brightest member."

THE BIG STEEL COMBINE.

(Associated Press.) New York, Feb. 25.—Articles of incorporation of the United Steel Corporation were filed this morning at the office of the county clerk of Hudson Co., New Jersey. This concern is the gigantic Morgan-Carnegie combine. The provision is made that the corporation shall not own a railway in the state of New Jersey.

Seven applications already have been filed at the state department for the Hongkong consulate, rendered vacant through the drowning of Consul-General Wildman, who went down with the Rio de Janeiro.

Capt. J. W. Troup, of the C. P. R., left Montreal for the West on Friday night to assume his new duties, as manager of the company's steam service between Vancouver, Victoria and the north coast.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative from Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. See E. W. Grove's signature on each box.

Basketball at Drill Hall to-night. See the new programme at Senior light to-night.

CAPE BRETON'S PROSPECTS.

The Lighting of the First Gigantic Iron Furnace.

When big Hugh McDonald, sometime Klondiker, but now returned to enjoy the fruits of his weary digging, stepped off the Fast Express at Sydney, he made a remark which struck the key-note of the situation.

"Well," he said, looking around at the tall chimneys in our direction, and the long stretch of new houses in the other, "it seems to me that little old Cape Breton has been having a Klondike all to herself here, while I've been freezing after the 'dough' five or six thousand miles in the Yukon."

And that is just what the island, more particularly Sydney, has found—a Klondike, but an improved one. The fame of the Yukon diggings has gone to the ends of the earth. That of Sydney is carried scarce beyond the boundaries of the Dominion, yet if we compare the two industries as regards their benefit to the country and the people, from either a moral or an economic standpoint, we shall say we have the iron and coal, they may keep the gold.

And it has all been won, not without toil, but without the bloodshed and suffering, without the pistol and the knife, the broken hearts and wrecked lives which makes the long trail to the Yukon. In eighteen months there has arisen in Sydney a city of 15,000 inhabitants, a city larger than the Klondike capital, and filled not with shacks and gin palaces, but with neat cottages and permanent residences.

In July, 1899, the Dominion act placing a bounty of three dollars per ton on pig iron became law. The people of Cape Breton would search far through the statutes for so much value-for-money, for it was the passing of this act that made possible the founding of these works. In the following month work was begun.

This work was pushed forward with incredible rapidity and energy, and this notwithstanding the fact that it was being done under circumstances the least favorable. It was a busy time all over the world. The wave of prosperity, which we have felt in Canada was equally in evidence in the United States. Labor and material were scarce and high. Workmen were able almost to dictate their own rate of wages, and iron and steel works were unable to fill orders.

The I. C. R. was unable to handle the increased traffic with the speed called for, although men and officials did their utmost. They had known, indeed, for some time before, the call which was likely to be made on their resources, but supposed it was but another cry of "wheat war," that the works, if established at all, would be a small affair, and would, to find their slings full of freight, and an army of eager workmen clamoring like Oliver Twist for "more."

So again everything in the work was pushed forward, and now only eighteen months after ground was broken tall furnaces stand up against the western sky, and their smoke, sweeter to the people of Cape Breton than any incense ever burned, rises for ever.

On Feb. 2nd the charging of the first furnace began. This immense tube, almost feet high and eleven feet in diameter, fused an enormous mass, consisting of 400 tons of Belle Island iron ore; 225 tons of coke in the making of which 400 tons of coal were used; and 125 tons of lime from George's river. C. B.—the charge for one of the four furnaces which has to be repeated every twenty-four hours.

Figures do not seem to convey a right idea of the mass of material consumed, but picture to yourself three freight trains, each loaded with 400 tons of material, and you have a better idea of the great capacity of the works. Years hence, when Miss Mosham, daughter of the general manager, has become an old woman, she will have the proud distinction of telling her grandchildren how she lighted the first furnace in the great city of Sydney, for it was this lady who, in the presence of only a few officials of the company, without any breaking of champagne or driving of spikes, applied the torch which put life into one of the greatest iron-making concerns of the continent.

The given capacity of the works will be one thousand tons per day, but when thoroughly seasoned they will be capable of producing 500,000 tons yearly, and so the furnaces were "blown in."

Basketball at Drill Hall to-night.

FUNERAL CUSTOMS IN ATHENS.

The possibility of getting an unexpected view of the corpse, which is carried exposed in a shallow coffin, renders a three funeral procession a spectacle which nervous foreigners would do well to avoid. Old men and women arrayed in sombre black, young girls and children in white and half buried in flowers—all the dead are thus borne for the last time through the streets of the city which has been their home. You are perhaps stopping at one of the hotels and hear the solemn murmur of the dead march. You run to the window and look down, and there, turned toward you in the awful calm of death is a face of marble whiteness, and a rigid form, the poor helpless hands crossed upon the breast. In former times high dignitaries of the church were borne to the grave seated in a chair placed upon an elevated platform. But this display was too spectacular even for the Athenians, and it was finally abandoned. The coffin lid, upholstered with richly embroidered silk, and hung with a huge wreath, is carried at the head of the procession, which derive additional pomp from the numerous banners and symbols of the church, held high in air. Priests, relatives and mourners follow on foot; and the men sitting at the cafes or in the open doors, rise, remove their hats, and cross themselves as the corpse passes. In the case of an officer in the army, his charger, caparisoned in black, is led with him on his last expedition of all—From Modern Athens, by George Horton, in Scribner's.

Basketball at Drill Hall to-night.

Thirty years ago all the gas lamps round the Tuilleries Gardens, Paris, were surrounded by the Imperial Guard. In the interval the Tuilleries have been destroyed, the Empire has vanished, and countless other changes have been made. But the Imperial lamps are still intact, and every time they require changing the gas company of Paris, out of respect for the past, substitutes mother of the same ancient pattern.

JONES, CRANE & CO.

We are instructed by a lady leaving the city to sell without reserve by

Public Auction

At our spacious Warehouse, No. 59 Douglas Street.

8 p. m., To-morrow, February 26.

Almost New.

FURNITURE AND EFFECTS

Comprising: UPRIGHT ENGLISH PIANO; Sofa in Oak; Oak and Walnut Bed Dining Tables; Oak Sideboard; Bedroom Suite in Mahogany; Oak and Pine Bedsteads; Oak, Walnut, and Pine Box Mattresses; Toilet Set; Carpets; Oak and Pine Glass Mirrors; Charming Show Wreath; Oak Table and Chairs; Kitchen Tables; Coffee Mill; Glass Jar and Crockery; Stoves; Leather Church; Meat Safe; Kitchen; Linoleum; 16 PAIR VENETIAN 1841ND; Customized Tire Tires, etc.

JONES, CRANE & CO., Dominion Government Auctioneers.

P.S.—There will also be offered at commencement of sale the two following Lots that were not sold on Saturday viz.: Acre Lot No. 10, Viewfield Estate, Esquimalt road. Lot No. 12, Green street, in city of Victoria.

TERMS AT SALE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—Ward maid. Apply immediately to Matron, Jubilee Hospital.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by anyone without my written order. Alice Sedgwick-Freeman.

TO LET—Modern 8 roomed furnished house. Apply between the hours of 2 and 5 at 217 Fort street.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Thursday, Feb. 28.

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT OF

MRS. FISKE TESS OF THE D'URBERVILLES

PRESENTING

By Lorimer Stoddard. From This Hardy's Novel. Copyrighted by Harper & Bros.

Prices: \$2, \$1.50, \$1 and 50c. Sale of seats at the Victoria Book & Stationery Store on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock.

TORONTO STOCK QUOTATIONS.

(Furnished by R. H. Hurst & Co., 35 Port street.)

	Asked.	Bid.
B. C. Gold Fields	12 1/2	12
Black Tail	12 1/2	12
Brandon & Golden Cr.	8	4
Canadian G. F. S.	7 1/2	6 1/2
Cariboo McKinney	40	33 1/2
Cariboo Hydraulic	1 00	1 1/2
Canter Star	11 1/2	10
Canter's Best Pass Coal	58 00	62 00
California	2	4 1/2
Deer Trail Con.	2 1/2	2 1/2
Evening Star	7	5
Fairview Corp.	3 1/2	3
Giant	4 1/2	4
Iron Mask	44	36
Kash Hill	90	40
Granby Stock	40	44
Montreal & London	40	44
Morning Glory	8 1/2	7
Morrison	9	8
Noble Five	4	3
North Star	8 1/2	8 1/2
Old Ironsides	80	70
Olive	12	10 1/2
Payson	30	20
Rambler Cariboo Con.	37	45
Republic	47	45
Slocan Sovereign	7	4
Virtue	30	25
Way Eagle Con.	38	30
Waterloo	34	2 1/2
White Bear	4 1/2	4 1/2
Windsor	9	4 1/2
Sullivan	14 1/2	13
Sales—Hammond Reef, 10,000 at 1 1/2; Waterloo, 1,000 at 3; White Bear, 500 at 4 1/2; Fairview, 1,750 at 2 1/2; Republic, 2,000 at 4 1/2.		

STOCK QUOTATIONS.

(Furnished by the B. C. Stock Exchange.)

London, Feb. 25.—The following quotations ruled on the Stock Exchange to-day:

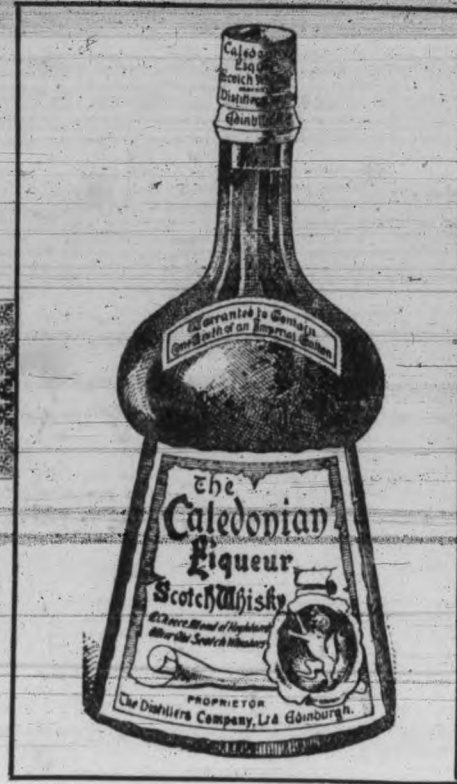
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Sugar	130 1/4	130 3/4	129 1/4	129 3/4
American Tobacco	117	118 1/4	117	117 1/4
People's Gas	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/4	100 1/2
Manhattan	114	115 1/4	114	114 1/4
M. & S. P.	140	140 1/4	140	140 1/4
C. R. I. & P.	121	121 1/4	121	121 1/4
C. R. I. & P.	140 1/4	140 3/4	140 1/4	140 1/4
R. B. T.	77 1/2	77 3/4	77 1/4	77 1/2
Federal Steel	50 1/2	50 3/4	50 1/4	50 1/2
Am. S. & W.	51	51 1/4	51	51 1/4
Northern Pacific	83 1/2	83 3/4	83 1/4	83 1/2
Missouri Pacific	87	87 1/4	87	87 1/4
Union Pacific	90	90 1/4	90	90 1/4
Cont. Tobacco	45	45 1/4	45	45 1/4
A. T. & S. F. P.	50 1/2	50 3/4	50 1/4	50 1/2
A. T. & S. F. P.	88 1/2	88 3/4	88 1/4	88 1/2
Southern Pacific	44 1/2	44 3/4	44 1/4	44 1/2
Louis & Nash	92 1/2	92 3/4	92 1/4	92 1/2
Balto. & Ohio	88 1/2	88 3/4	88 1/4	88 1/2
Western Union	87	87 1/4	87	87 1/4

WALL STREET.

(Associated Press.)

New York, Feb. 25.—Steel stocks jumped to the front at the opening of the stock market today, with sensational advances, the common stocks leading. The dealing in tin plate was particularly excited. The general list was comparatively neglected, but there were gains of a point or over in a number of stocks. The opening bulge attracted heavy realizing, and there were immediate reactions extending to 3 points in some of the steel stocks, besides other reactions in the plate. The latter stock vibrated very feverishly. Smelting was an exception among the metal stocks and dropped off 2 points after a fractional advance. The advances in the London market during the three days closing of the New York stock exchange, and the character of the bank statement given out on Saturday were influences in the opening rise, but the dealings in the steel stocks on the opening

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Goodyear Welt	\$3.00
60 prs. Men's Box Calf Goodyear Welt, English back strap	\$2.50
60 prs. Men's Box Calf Whole Golosh	\$2.00
60 prs. Boys' "Wearwell" brand, 1 to 5	\$1.50
60 prs. Boys' Box Calf Whole Golosh, 1 to 5	\$1.35
60 prs. Boys' Lace Boots, 1 to 5	85c

JUST RECEIVED TO-DAY

60 prs. Misses' Pebb Butt Low Heel, 1 to 2	\$1.00
60 prs. Childs' Pebb Butt Low Heel, 3 to 10	90c
For workmen, who give shoes rough wear	\$1.00 and \$1.25

Do you want your shoes soled and heeled as it should be done? We can do it at short notice.

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Jas. Maynard.

THE BEST OF THE BEST

Mackilligin's O. V. Scotch Whisky.

W. A WARD

Sole Agent. Bank of Montreal Bldg., Victoria, B. C.

announcement of the terms of the merger overshadowed the whole market.

A CHINESE GIRL.

She had been very happy with her kind missionary friends, and had been brought up as a good Methodist. At the age of fourteen, however, her mother claimed her as order to arrange a marriage for her. All this time her feet "had been neglected," and allowed to grow to their natural size; but now she and her mother determined, even at that age, to begin bandaging them, for they knew no man in a respectable position would marry a large-footed woman.

"Did you suffer, Anna?" I asked in horrified tones, as I looked at her feet, now three inches long.

"Oh, yes," she answered quietly.

thought the pain would kill me, and I could not sleep at night nor enjoy anything during the day for months and months; but every day I asked my mother to pull the bandages tighter, and would sit in the doorway and watch the children playing and other persons coming and going, while I could only rock myself to sleep for hours.

I induced her to take off her tiny silk and embroidered slipper, to unwrap the bandages they must always wear, and show me her hideously distorted foot, with its toes bent back to the heel. Unless she had told me so herself, I could never have believed that the shape of the foot could have been so altered at the age of fourteen. Lippincott's New Magazine.

Basketball at Drill Hall to-night.

THE LUXURY OF ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Like that of a good cigar, must be experienced to be thoroughly appreciated; but its freedom from the foul odors, dirt and smut of oil and gas to say nothing of the danger of asphyxiation—anyone can easily understand. We supply all sorts of appliances and apparatus to be used with electric light, as well as useful contrivances for the storage and distribution of electricity in many varied forms.

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62 GOVERNMENT ST.

MARRIED.

WALTERS-LARSEN—At Vancouver, on Feb. 21st, by Rev. R. D. McLaren, Capt. John Walters and Miss Orlan Larsen.

COOK-EDWING—At the residence of the bride's parents, Seattle, on the 20th Feb., by Rev. Donald Ross, George T. Cook, of Victoria, to Sarah Janet Edwing, of Seattle.

The Shah of Persia has a pony only two feet high.